

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[PRICE 6D.

and for savings of low materials	47,625 16
for bridges and earthwork in ditches	000 0
or expense	000 0
Secondary ditches	500 0 0
Shunting systems and other objects	
Assumed per mile	47,625 16 4

* Trains divided into sections, as before stated, would require a less expenditure

SPECIFICATIONS OF RECENT PATENTS.

(From the *Journal of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers*.)

John Baptist Fried Wilhelm Heilmann, of Lodgate Hill, merchant, for improvements in the manufacture of ropes and cables, Sept. 6.—This invention is applied to machinery for making wire ropes, which are composed of six strands laid round a core, each strand being composed of six wires laid round a core.

Claim first.—The application of swivels, to prevent the individual wires from being twisted in themselves whilst being laid into a strand. The swivels are attached to a tackle board at one end of the rope-work, and to each wire one end of a wire is fastened; the other ends of the wires are fastened to a hook on one end of an iron axle, which passes through the centre of a tackle board at the other end of the rope-work. A rotatory motion is communicated to this axle by means of a crank handle, in order to twist the wires round a core, so as to form a strand.

Claim second.—The improvement in the form of the rests or supports, by which the separate wires and the strands of wires are retained in a circular form, and at equal distances from each other, whilst the strands and ropes are being laid. The single rest for six wires and a core consists of an upright wooden stake fixed to a post, and having three cross-bars, on the extremities of each of which, and in the centre of the middle one, which is the longest, hooks or open rings are placed in a circle of twenty inches diameter, in order to receive the six wires and core. When it is desired to make six strands at the same time, a combination of three rests is used—viz., a single, double, and triple rest, forming together six circles, twenty inches in each diameter, and placed in such a manner that each centre ring or hook is equidistant from the other centre rings, in a circle of 4 ft. 4 in. diameter.

Claim third.—The application of preservative matters, by saturating the cores of hemp or other fibrous material before the wires are wound thereon in forming strands, and before the strands are wound thereon in forming ropes and cables. This part of the invention consists in saturating the cores with tar or other similar material before laying them into the strands and ropes, in order to prevent the oxidation of the wire ropes.

Claim fourth.—The mode of combining machinery for the manufacture of wire ropes of any required length. In order to form longer ropes than usual, an addition is made to the ordinary machinery of two framings, one containing six drums placed round a circle, and the other one large drum, the use of which drums will be presently described. Six strands of the usual length are first made (care being taken to leave the wires of different lengths), and these strands are wound on the six drums, and are fastened firmly near their ends to the axis of each drum. Other wires are then drawn out and joined to the ends of the first ones, the other ends of these last being fastened to the swivels of a tackle-board, to which a rotatory motion is given, and the usual process of making the strands is repeated, until they are of the required length; the wires being drawn of different lengths, so that the joints may not meet together in the strands, except when laying the last portion of the strands, and then the wires are drawn out to an equal length. Six strands of the required length being thus formed, and wound upon the six drums, are all fastened at their outer ends to a hook in the centre of a tackle board, and the rope is laid as before, nearly up to the drums; it is then wound on the large drum, and secured just above the unfinished part, which is then completed.

Anthony Todd Thomson, M.D., of Hyde-street, Manchester-square, for an improved method of manufacturing calomel, and corrosive sublimate, Sept. 6.—This invention consists in combining chlorine in the state of gas, with the vapour of mercury or quicksilver, in order to produce calomel and corrosive sublimate.

The apparatus employed consists of a glass, earthenware, or other suitable vessel, mounted in brickwork, and communicating at one end with a large air-tight chamber, and at the other end by means of a bent tube, with an almbic, such as is generally used for generating chlorine gas. The almbic is charged with a mixture of common salt, binoxide of manganese and sulphuric acid, or of binoxide of manganese and muriatic acid, in order to produce chlorine gas.

The mode of operating with this apparatus is as follows:—A quantity of mercury or quicksilver is placed in the glass vessel, and the temperature of the same is raised to between 250 degrees and 600 degrees, Fahr., by means of an open fire beneath. The chlorine gas, as it is generated, passes from the almbic through the bent tube into the glass vessel, and there combining with the vapour of the mercury, forms either corrosive sublimate or calomel, according to the quantity of chlorine gas employed. The product is found at the bottom of the air-tight chamber, and may be removed from the same through a door, when the operation is finished.

Claim.—The direct combination of the gas called "chlorine" with the metal called mercury or quicksilver, either in a state of vapour or otherwise, so as to form the compounds called corrosive sublimate and calomel, according to the proportions in which the vapours and materials are combined.

Charles Thomas Holman, of No. 6, Rinkside, Southwark, iron merchant, for certain lubricating or preserving matters for wheels and axles, Sept. 6.—The object of this invention, as far as relates to lubricating matters, is to render a mineral grease, called "naphthalene," when mixed up and manufactured with other materials, as shown in the first, second, and third processes, herein described, useful for lubricating wheels, &c., and its object relative to lubricating and preserving matters, is to render a mineral oil, called "dead oil," when mixed up and manufactured with other materials, as described in the fourth process, useful for lubricating wheels, &c., and for preserving the same when applied externally.

First process.—Five cwt. of the naphthalene in the rough and crystallized state is boiled for three hours with two or three bushels of tan, and 35 lbs. of soda; it is then strained through a fine wire sieve, and left to cool. Forty pounds of tallow, 30 lbs. of bone or horse fat, 35 lbs. of Russia tallow, and 9 cwt. of palm oil, are now melted together, and the mixture is ground with the naphthalene in a mill similar to a common paint mill. Instead of the tan and soda, animal charcoal, or else catechu, commonly called japan earth, may be boiled with the naphthalene.

Second process.—Three cwt. of the naphthalene, prepared as above, is mixed with 50 lbs. of black lead, and 10 lbs. of Stockholm tar, and the mixture is ground in a mill. This grease is of an inferior quality to that described in the first process.

Third process.—Three cwt. of the naphthalene, prepared as in the first process, is mixed with 20 lbs. of Stockholm tar, and 25 lbs. of bone fat, or any other suitable fatty, vegetable, or animal substance, and the mixture is ground in a mill as before. This grease is of a still inferior quality to that described in the second process.

In the above processes, the patentee claims solely the use of naphthalene, as the basis of the invention in lubricating matters.

Fourth process.—About fifty or sixty gallons of the "dead oil" before-mentioned, is put into a pan or cauldron, and boiled up with 20 lbs. of soda, and one bushel of tan, or instead of tan, with catechu, blue, or catechu, and tan; the mixture is then strained off and allowed to cool. When cool, it is begged in the same manner that sperm oil is usually begged, and to each gallon of the mixture 1 lb. of palm oil or bone grease is added.

With reference to the last process, the patentee claims solely the use of "dead oil" as the basis in such lubricating and preserving matters, when mixed as aforesaid with any proportion of animal or vegetable oils or grease.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

(From the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*.)

James Macey, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, for an improvement on the rotary steam-engine, June 10.—This patent was obtained for what the patentee calls "an improvement on the rotary steam-engine," patented by John Hiramson. The channel for the piston is formed by the union of two disks, each having half the chamber; and, from the shaft to within a short distance of the end channel, each disk is hollowed out to make a chamber. The piston is connected with the shaft by a thin plate of metal which passes between the two disks, or rather between the two ridges made by the chamber near the shaft, and the channel for the piston, hence there must necessarily be a space left between these two ridges for the escape of steam. Mr. Hiramson, in his original, has endeavored to prevent this by the elasticity of the packing; but it must be evident that the plate, which prevents the connection between the shaft and piston, in turning round will prevent the packing from closing so as to exclude the steam. In the present patent this is obviated by means of a spring ring, the inner edge of which is attached to the lower disk, the outer edge resting upon the upper disk. A friction roller attached to an arm on the shaft tends to press the elasticity of the ring closing it up after the plate has passed. The patentee says, "what I claim as my invention, &c., consists in the arrangement of the circular spring plate inside the cylinder for closing the joint between the plates forming said cylinder, to prevent the escape of steam, in combination with the roller for contracting said spring plate, in order to allow the arm to pass round."

Martin Ball, of the township of Huntsglen county, Pennsylvania, for a mode of applying the waste heat of kind-furnaces to steam-boilers, June 10.—At the waste heat of furnaces has long since been applied to generate steam in boilers, the claim in this patent has been limited to the peculiar arrangement of the flues and the boiler, so that the flues, smoke, &c., may either be carried through the flues of the boiler, or directly out of the chimney of the furnace, and so this arrangement could not be made very clear without drawings, we merely add the claim, which is in the following words—viz., "Having thus fully described the manner in which I construct my flues and boiler for the purpose of applying the waste heat of a kind-furnace for the generating of steam, to be applied to the working of a blowing apparatus, by

which the furnace itself may and can be blown, and the necessary blast furnished therefor; and for other purposes, which I claim therein as constituting my invention and discovery, and which I desire to secure by letters patent, in the arrangement of flues and other necessary appendages as herein before described, by which I connect a pile or pairs of flues with a blast-furnace, substantially in the manner set forth and described, thereby applying the flame and heat escaping out of the top of the furnace, to create a steam power, which may be used to blow the furnace, and which may also be applied to other purposes."

Asa Whitney, Rotterdam, Schoenady county, New York, for a locomotive steam-engine, June 27.—The engine is secured to a frame which rests on two four-wheeled carriages, these being trucks under the frame which rest on the top frame of each carriage. The wheels of each carriage are connected together by means of a crank on each end of the axle, and a connecting-rod on each side, so that each carriage has four driving wheels, and the four wheels of each carriage are connected together so as to make a locomotive with eight driving wheels. This last connection is effected by having a cog-wheel on the hind axle of the front, and another on the front axle of the back carriage, which wheels mesh into a cog-wheel on the crank shaft, situated between the two. The cog-wheels being in the middle of the axles, the slight vibration occasioned by passing around a curve will not materially affect the working of the cog-wheels.

Claim.—I do not claim any one of the parts of the said engine, or locomotive, separately and independently of the arrangements and combinations herein set forth, and claimed, nor any combination or combinations of the parts aforesaid, not herein specially named and claimed as my invention; and improvement, but I do claim, in the first place, as my invention and improvement, the combination of the cog or spur wheel with the two pairs of driving wheels nearest to them, in combination with the rod connecting the front and rear wheels with the middle wheels, by which combination of the cog-wheels and connecting rods with the driving wheels, the power of the engine is communicated to the whole number of the driving wheels, when the engine is put in motion." "I also claim the above method of connecting the wheels of the locomotive, so as to constitute four pairs of driving wheels in combination with the frame extending over both carriages, resting on bearings, and supporting the weight of the engine on two separate carriages as herein set forth, thereby securing the adhesion to the rails of the whole eight wheels."

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PORTH CAWL IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in the above undertaking was held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the office of the company, 44, Finsbury-square. We are unable to give an account of the proceedings, as our reporter was refused admittance, on the ground of the company being of a private nature.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.

The tenth half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this undertaking was held at the company's offices, Manchester, on Thursday, the 16th instant.

H. HOULDAWORTH, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual formal resolutions had been submitted, the report of the directors was read, and stated that since the opening of the line throughout, on the 1st of March, the gradual progress of the traffic afforded every prospect of a profitable return to the shareholders. The total receipts for the first six months, ending on the 10th inst., was 103,070l. 17s., showing a weekly average during the first three months of 3276l., and during the second three months of 4016l.; the average weekly receipts during the six weeks ending on the 6th instant have amounted to 4095l. The total disbursements on the capital account, up to the 1st of July, amounted to 2,728,270l. 1s. 10d., which included the payments on account of the extension line to Hunt's bank, and of land and materials available for re-sale, amounting together to about 50,000l. Although unable to wind up the accounts for that part of the undertaking now completed, the directors expressed their conviction of the correctness and sufficiency of the sum of 2,862,799l., which was the estimated cost of the main line, together with its stations, and its full complements of engines, carriages, trucks, and other requisites, and including the interest on loans up to the 1st of March last. The report then went on to recommend that an additional capital of 497,500l. be raised by the creation of 19,500 new shares of 25s. each. The directors estimated that the total expense of working a traffic of 5000l. per week, inclusive of interest on borrowed money, would be less than 100,000l. per annum. The average cost per mile run of the locomotive power during the six months of the opening throughout, including all accidents and repairs, as well as all outgoings for salaries, wages, and coke, and other materials consumed, but excluding superannuation, did not exceed 1s. The contract for the Oldham tunnel line had been entered into, and the contractor was bound to have it completed and ready for opening early in January next; the cost was within 50,000l. The Halifax branch line would form the next subject of the attention of the board. The directors concluded by referring to the disposition on the part of the Liverpool and Manchester Company to proceed with the connection line.

The report, after some discussion upon the propositions it contained, was eventually adopted on the motion of E. LOYD, Esq., seconded by J. C. HARTEN, Esq.—The remaining resolutions were submitted and supported by James Wood, Esq., and W. Marshall, Esq., and the thanks of the meeting having been passed to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THE COAL TRADE.

At the Mansion-house, on Wednesday last, Alderman WILSON stated that Mr. Henfield, who certainly knew more about the tricks and impositions practised in the coal trade than any individual amongst the vast number with whom he had communicated during and since his mayoralty, had handed to him the copy of a petition which was to be presented to the House of Commons, containing, in his opinion, matter well deserving the attention of the Legislature. He thought that a great deal of service had been rendered to the public by exposures which had taken place at the Mansion-house relative to the great coal monopoly which existed at the time, and he had every reason to believe, that in the present House of Commons that trade would undergo the revision which a combination of circumstances had prevented from being made in the last Parliament.

Mr. Henfield said that immense numbers had already signed the petition, and that a legislative enactment would have the effect of completing the good which had been commenced in the majority of Alderman Wilson. He then read the petition.

Alderman WILSON said that the idea of placing coalowners and factors upon such a committee as that mentioned in the petition was, in his opinion, quite preposterous. A great deal had been done, and coals were much lower than they would have been if loud complaints had not been made, but if a committee were formed for the object stated in the petition, coals would fall very low indeed. He should be glad to be called before an impartial committee to state what he knew on this most important subject.

INTERESTING RELICS OF THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.—In the *Por-ruck-Add*, which arrived in St. Katharine's Docks a few days since from China, were two splendid canons, which were taken from the Chinese by the English at the Bogue Forts. They have been sent to this country as a present to Her Majesty's Government, and are to be placed, it is believed, in the Tower of London as curiosities. They are of Spanish manufacture, about eleven feet in length; the touchholes have been spiked, which renders them quite useless; they weigh about two tons each. One of them bears the following inscription:—"Por vida del Capitan-Geral de Mero, Manuel y Tavaras Bocanara, Rey, 1651." On the other is the Spanish crown, and "Don Felipe I. Rey d'España." Don Miguel Tavaras Bocanara y San Goral y Mor capitán de Ari Acen Maano, A. 1652. They are looked upon as great curiosities, and numbers of persons are daily drawn to the wharf of the docks where they now lie. A large ball of Chinese manufacture, was also sent by the same ship; it is exceedingly rough and ill-shaped, and seems to have been cast in two pieces, and rivetted together afterwards; this also, it is supposed, will be deposited in the Tower.

ON THE ORIGINAL AND PROXIMATE CAUSES OF RAIN.—Lieutenant Morrison has shown that the quantity evaporated exceeds the quantity fallen in the form of rain, in the ratio of 100 to 83. And in order to account for the remaining 17 per cent., he makes the following remarks:—"It has appeared to me, that as the law of decomposition of water by the electric fluid is proved to be in exact ratio of the quantity of electricity which traverses the water, and as electrical currents are known to exist in the atmosphere, and must, therefore, traverse the water suspended therein, much of that water becomes decomposed; and while the hydrogen ascends to perform its task in the superior regions, the oxygen descends to supply that demand which animal and vegetable existence necessarily create." *Lieut. Morrison accounts for the proximate cause of rain by electrical induction.*—*Metrop. Soc. Lond.*

OPENING OF THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—This railway was opened throughout to the public on Tuesday last. The first train left Brighton at a quarter before seven o'clock, and the first London train departed from the London-bridge station at a quarter to ten with thirteen carriages, three of which were appropriated to the use of the directors and their friends, the rest being filled with passengers, and reached the Brighton station precisely at a quarter past twelve, the time specified for its arrival. All the trains made their journey with great punctuality throughout the day.

ON THE GRANITE QUARRIES OF DARTMOOR, AND THEIR RAILWAYS AND MACHINERY.

BY W. JOHNSON, ESQ.

(From the proceedings of the British Association.)

The surface granite of Dartmoor, existing in detached blocks, has been long employed in the neighbourhood for ordinary building purposes, but the quarried granite was first brought into the market by the Haytor Granite Company about the year 1820. The construction of a stone tramway enabled the granite to be shipped at Triguemouth; it now competes with the best Aberdeenshire, since the lightness of its tint, the fineness of its texture, and the very large blocks in which it can be obtained, render it, for some purposes, unrivalled, and it has been extensively employed in many public buildings, both in the metropolis and other places. The completion, in 1825, of the Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway, of the length of twenty-five miles, and uniform rise of 1 in 94, affords ready transport for the granite of the western face of the moor from Foggington and other parts adjacent, and the facilities with which these quarries are worked are very great. Strong timber stages, with travelling frames, and upon the frames powerful traversing crabs, avoiding thereby the labour and delay of lifting by the ordinary means of derricks and cranes, are now in the course of construction. The travelling frames, with the crabs upon them, can be transferred from one line of scaffold to another, so that power may be accumulated to any extent upon one stage, so as to operate on blocks of extraordinary size. The magnitude of the blocks in which the granite can be procured from this quarry, renders it peculiarly fitted for the largest works of the engineer. The beds already accessible lie at great depths below the surface, and yield stone of the greatest compactness, strength, and uniformity of colour, and the horizontal disposition of the rock allows of the removal of stone of fair forms and in blocks of the largest size.

Mr. RENDEL bore testimony to the excellence of the quality of the Dartmoor granite, and to its peculiar fitness for any kind of work. The material was extremely good, and of sufficient fineness to admit of the most delicate moulds being made for it. It cleaves freely; there is little waste, and pieces of stone of all sizes, from the smallest to the largest, can be readily obtained. He had, some time ago, taken the dimensions of a block, and found it to be sixty-seven feet in length, five feet by eight feet at one end, and three feet by five feet at the other end. If a great outlay were justified, this granite would be the cheapest stone that could be used.

The PRESIDENT stated, that he had attempted, some years ago, to introduce this granite into the market by means of the canal, near Tavistock, and now that such facilities existed for its transport, he would direct public attention to the beautiful alabs, columns, vases, and forms into which the Aberdeen granite was worked, and express his hopes that before the British Association next met at Plymouth there would be a large manufactory of these articles in Dartmoor granite. The beautiful porphyry of Cornwall might also be employed in a similar manner; he could mention a remarkable instance of the durability of the Dartmoor granite. A slab, which had been used as a foot-bridge from time immemorial, had recently been removed, and on the face, which had been turned downwards, was a Roman inscription, showing it to be at least 2000 years old.

Mr. E. HODGKINSON, in reference to some questions which had been asked respecting the strength of stone, according to the position in which it was placed, stated, that in all bodies of uniform texture the strength would be the same in whatever position they are placed, but in bodies that are laminated the case is very different. He observed a very pernicious practice to have prevailed in the construction of many of our buildings—namely, the placing the stone without any regard to the direction of its lamination. He had extended his experiments to a great variety of stone, and he found that cubes of granite, when broken with the greatest care, break up at once into wedges. Some valuable experiments on the strength of granite were published in the *Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, but the mode in which the experiments had been conducted was not stated, and a distinction is drawn between the crushing and the breaking force; but he thought that if the experiments had been made by pressing the stone between two perfectly smooth plates a somewhat different result would have been found; the granite would have broken up at once without crushing, as was uniformly the case in his experiments. He thought it important to interpose a thin substance, as a sheet of paper, between the plate and the stone; the pressure by this means becomes more perfectly distributed. A remarkable connection existed between the ratio of the forces of extension and compression, and the angles at which the wedges or masses would slide off when broken by pressure. If these forces were equal, the wedges would slide at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Professor MORELEY remarked, that the experiments of Mr. E. Hodgkinson were peculiarly valuable, because he had not confined himself to cubes, but extended his experiments to other forms. A singular prejudice had existed in favour of cubes. The commissioners appointed to report on the stone for building the House of Commons, experimented simply on cubes, whereas rectangles would have been much better.

SWIMMING STONE.—In a copper mine, near Redruth, in Cornwall, a curious substance, called the "swimming stone," is found. It consists of a right-lined lamina, as thin as paper, which intersect one another in all directions, leaving, however, cavities between them. In consequence of this cellular texture, the stone is so light that it swims in the water.

MINERALS IN THE EAST INDIES.—Extensive veins, both of coal and iron, have been discovered close to the surface on the banks of the Du-monds, a river entering the Ganges just below Calcutta.

NEW FORM OF GALVANIC BATTERY.—This battery is constructed like that of Wollaston, except that the metallic plates are much nearer each other, being only two millimetres distant (a millimetre is the 1000th of an inch). They are thus maintained by pieces of linen interposed between the plates of zinc and those of copper, whilst the plates of copper of the consecutive elements are separated by squares of glass of the same size as the plates. The battery is further distinguished from that of Wollaston, in the vessel into which the pile is plunged being without cells. The couples are placed in a kind of frame of varnished wood, and not retained in a box, as in the case of those of Wollaston. The pile that the author constructed two years ago, consists of nineteen couples, one of which have 11 centimetres of length by eight of breadth (a centimetre is the 100th of an inch). Those of copper have twice the length, with the same breadth, in order that the copper may be folded round the zinc. This little instrument, plunged into a mixture of one of acid to sixty of water, produces very powerful effects of ignition and decomposition; and, on being compared with Daniell's battery, was found more powerful. The zinc is amalgamated.—*M. Melles of Maastricht: Echo du Monde Savant.*

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF BELGIUM.—We learn, from the Report of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, to inquire into the operation of existing laws affecting the exportation of machinery, that machine making has greatly advanced in Belgium; the most noted works are at Ghent, Malines, Brussels, Tournement, Liège, and Verviers. There are about 8000 mechanics in the country. The productions are steam-boats, locomotives, and all other descriptions of machinery; they export a great deal to Spain and other parts of the continent, as well as to North and South America, Egypt, and Turkey. A great impulse has been given to this branch of their industry, as well as to manufactures, through the agency of *Sociétés Anonymes*, by means of which capital (the scarcity of which is universally felt on the continent) has been accumulated. Belgian machinery ranges from 25 to 15 per cent. higher than the English prices; whilst the cost of transporting English machinery thither is stated at 15, 20, and 25 per cent., in addition to the duty. Belgium is constructed on the same principles as English machinery; and such establishments as that of the noted Phoenix Company, or the Société de St. Rémyard, construct as good, or nearly as good, machinery as the English. Mines of coal and iron have been extensively opened; coal, however, is very dear; iron costs, in manufacturing, 12 per cent. more than in England; much of that article, and of cast-steel, is imported; at present, metals are subject to heavy import duties. The French and Swiss machinery is next to the Belgian quality; in France the manufacture has been improving for many years, and is protected by an import duty of 15 per cent. on machines, and 30 per cent. on steam-engines, &c.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD UNION GAS COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the proprietors of this company, held last week, the undertaking was represented to be in a very prosperous condition, and a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital (65,000l.) declared.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

NORMANBY MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 20.—I beg leave to inform you that nothing has been sunk in the shaft during the last fortnight, the men being employed cutting flat, dividing and casing shaft, &c. The lode in the 110 fathom level west is nine inches wide, producing good stones of ore, with a kindly appearance. The lode in the 100 fathom level, west of Wall's shaft, continues about one foot wide, and worth 18s. per fathom. In the winze, sinking below this level, the lode is fifteen inches wide, and worth 14s. per fathom. The lode in the eastern stopes, in back of ditto, is still about sixteen inches wide, and worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in the ninety fathom level west is fifteen inches wide, and worth 18s. per fathom. The lode in the stopes, in back of ditto, is fourteen inches wide, and worth 15s. per fathom. In the cross-cut at this level, the south lode has just been met with, but at present small, being three inches wide, composed chiefly of spar and copper ore; the men are now employed driving west on its course. The lode in the eighty fathom level, east of Wall's shaft, is ten inches wide, composed of manganite and spar, with a small proportion of ore. The lode in the winze, sinking below this level, is sixteen inches wide, and worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in the stopes, in back of ditto, is sixteen inches wide, and worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in seventy fathom level stopes is still from two to two and a half feet wide, and worth 36s. per fathom. The sixty-two fathom level west, on the north branch, is suspended, and the men removed to sink a winze in the bottom of the eighty fathom level, on the south lode. The seventy fathom level, on the Flap Jack lode, and the rises in the back of the eighty and sixty-two fathom levels, are without alteration. The tribute pitches are still looking favourable. F. PHILLIPS.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 20.—Twenty Fathom Level—Lode two feet wide, coarse in quality. Thirty Fathom Level—Lode five feet wide, two and a half feet good ore. Thirty-six Fathom Level, Eastern Winze—Lode two feet wide, producing some good ore. Western Winze—Lode two feet wide, producing but little ore. Forty Fathom Level—The lode in the eastern end of this level is two feet wide, and much the same appearance as when last reported. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is two feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. Forty-six Fathom Level—No lode broken in either of these ends since last reported. James's Shaft—Still sinking north of the lode. Diagonal Shaft—Lode three feet wide, producing some good stones of ore, with a promising appearance. Fifty Fathom Level, Eastern End—Lode four feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. Western End—Lode four and a half feet wide, very thorough. Sixty Fathom Level, east of Williams's Shaft—Lode three and a half feet wide, one foot on the north part good ore. Western End—Lode three feet wide, coarse in quality. Williams's Shaft—No lode broken in this shaft since survey day. N. LANGDON.

TAKTUM MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 20.—The sumpmen have been engaged in the past week cutting a cistern pit, putting in cistern, &c., and are at present doing other necessary work, in order to fix a standing lift from the fifty to the forty fathom level. The lode in the fifty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is at present small and unproductive. The lode in the fifty fathom level, west of engine-shaft, is one foot wide, producing some good ore. The lode in the rise, in the back of the forty fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is fifteen inches wide, very good tribute ground. The lode in the forty fathom level, west of engine-shaft, is nine inches wide, producing a small quantity of ore. The lode in the thirty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is two and a half feet wide, very good tribute ground. The rise in the back of this level is holed; it has laid open very good tribute ground throughout. The lode in the thirty fathom level, west of John's shaft, on John's lode, is six inches wide, good tribute ground. The Slide-park lode, at the same level, is one foot wide, producing a small quantity of ore. Tregellas's lode, at the same level, west of John's shaft, is fifteen inches wide, tribute ground. The lode in the twenty fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the ten fathom level, east of Williams's shaft, is six inches wide, tribute ground. H. WILLIAMS. J. MORCOM.

TREGOLLAN MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 20.—I beg to inform you that the lode in the forty fathom level, east of Baker's shaft, is looking favourable, producing a small quantity of grey and yellow ore. The lode in the thirty fathom level east is also producing grey and yellow ore, worth 10s. per fathom; and the lode in the winze, below this level, is much improved since my last, producing ore of the same description. With this you will receive our setting report for October, showing our underground operations, and from which it will appear that we have set seven pitches, varying from 5s. to 12s. in the 11, besides one new pitch that was set at 14s. in the 11. We have to surface upwards of seventy tons of ore, the products of one month, which we shall be prepared to sample at par this day fortnight. JAMES NINNES.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Sept. 20.—The Fifty-seven East, on the South Branch—Lode worth 10s. per fathom. The Fifty-seven East, on Wheal Jewel lode, is two feet wide, composed of strong yellow ore, with spar, worth 15s. per fathom. The Fifty-seven West, on the same lode, is worth 5s. per fathom. The South Adit Shaft, sinking below the Fifty-seven—Ground very favourable; it is now down about six fathoms. In sinking a winze in the bottom of the forty-two, on Wheal Jewel lode, it is worth 15s. per fathom. All other places are much the same as when last reported. S. LEAN.

CORNISH MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 18.—The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking below the fifty fathom level, is somewhat harder than on the setting day, but we still hope by the end of this month to be down to the sixty fathom level. In the fifty fathom level, west of Cliverton lode, we find it continues large—say two feet wide, producing good work (quite as good as noticed in my last). The cross-cut at this level is extended its proper limit, and we have risen about two fathoms above the back, under the old western shaft, and by the middle (or at most latter part) of next week, we hope a communication will be effected, and which will be of much importance in facilitating the descent of the western part of the mine. The forty fathom level is much the same—viz., a large promising lode, but rather unproductive for lead. We continue to stop the ground on Cliverton lode, between forty and fifty fathom level, and shall do so until the western shaft is holed, when we intend setting it on tribute; in this place the course of ore holds very rich. The sixteen fathom level, at Clifford's, going east, is very promising, the lode being from one foot to eighteen inches wide, with a rich leader of ore, varying from two to three inches. At Murray's shaft we are down about twenty-two fathoms from surface. The several tribute pitches, on the whole, we consider are looking favourable. We have sampled to-day computed thirty-seven tons of rich silvery-lead ore. R. ROWE.

FINGROFT MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 21.—Since my last report I am glad to say the 102 end east has very much improved for tin, being now worth from 40s. to 50s. per fathom, and likely still to be better. The lode in the west end, same level, is about twenty inches wide, worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in the 142 west is about two feet wide, producing fair quality work for tin and copper ore. The 142 east is still in a hard poor channel of ground, and will continue in it, judging from the levels above. The 120 fathom level east is yielding good work for tin, worth 20s. per fathom. The lode in the 110 end is about four feet wide, producing tin stuff, with some copper. The lode in the 100 end is from four to five feet wide, yielding good work for tin, worth about 20s. per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking under the ninety fathom level, is about nine feet wide, three feet on the north side rich for tin; south part, tin and copper mixed, worth about 50s. per fathom. The eighty-one end is yielding fair quality tin stuff. We have not taken down any lode in the winze, sinking under the eighty-one fathom level, neither in that sinking under the seventy-two, for some time. Oatridge department continues much the same as for several months past, and expect we shall sample 220 tons of copper ore next Monday, which I expect will fetch nearly 1000s.; nearly 1800s. of which is from the north mine, from sinking the engine-shaft and driving the forty fathom level east, besides 700s. worth sold last month. The lode in the shaft is now about three and a half feet wide, worth about 20s. per fathom. Lode in the forty and three feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom; as much as we have seen of this north lode, as yet, presents a very favourable appearance, and I have no doubt of having a good mine in the north ground. We are sinking at Palmer's shaft as fast as possible. On the whole our prospects are good, but it cannot be expected that we can raise great quantities of ore from sinking shaft and driving an end. W. PAUL.

REDHORN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 20.—At the fifty fathom level cross-cut east, the men are still passing through a hard flow of ground, which, we have reason to hope, will shortly terminate. The ground in the cross-cut, at the fifty fathom level, is favourable as we have driven south of the shaft 24 fms. 3 ft. The lead lode, in the end driving north, at the forty fathom level, is in two parts, each of which is about four inches wide, yielding good work for lead ore. In the rise, at the back of the lead lode, is from eight to ten inches wide, very; we expect to communicate with the level above by the middle part of next month (October). Driving east, on the middle copper lode, at the thirty fathom level, the ground is favourable for driving; the lode is from eighteen inches to two feet big, worth 10s. per fathom; going south, at this level, on the lead lode, the lode is at present small and unproductive. At Hardwood, the lode in the eastern end is eighteen inches wide, producing manganite and jack. The lode in the western part remains undiscovered. Tribute pitches are looking good on whole. F. R. ROWE.

TAKTUM CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 18.—The Twenty, east from Cliverton, is in good ground; the lode about three feet wide, and worth 5s. to 10s. per fathom. This end west is not clear of the disordered ground. The Sixty West—The lode is six feet wide, and worth for ore 40s. per fathom. The fifty west is three feet wide, and worth from 15s. to 18s. per fathom. The tributaries in this level east are working well, and getting wages. At Good Fortune the forty-four east continues very; the lode three feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom. This level west is also kindly, though at present poor. W. SIMCOCK.

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

Sept. 21.—In sending you the report of this mine, I beg to say the lode in the eighty-two fathom level west from engine-shaft is four feet wide, but at present poor. The lode in the same level driving east is ten feet wide, but poor. The seventy-two fathom level west from shaft is also poor at this time. The winze sinking under this level west is yielding about 6s. worth of ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes, back of this level west, is six feet wide, and worth 25s. per fathom. The lode in the stopes, east from shaft, is three feet wide, producing four tons per fathom, worth 5s. per ton. In the stopes in the bottom of the sixty-two fathom level west from shaft the lode is six feet wide, worth about 50s. per fathom. Another stopes further west worth 15s. per fathom. The end driving east from shaft, at the sixty-two fathom level, on the north part of the lode, will turn out 7s. worth of ore per fathom. S. TREVETHAN.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Rio de Janeiro, July 30.—I have this day received letters from Gongo do 23d last, and send herewith the gold return from 13th to 23d July. The resolution which includes your deposit came on for discussion again on Saturday, and I believe the affair will be settled next Saturday. G. V. DUVAL.

August 1.—We have the pleasure to advise the safe arrival yesterday of a troop from Gongo Soen, in charge of Mr. Slaggett, who delivered to us ten tin canisters, said to contain 320 lbs. weight of gold dust and amalgam. The duty of 10 per cent. not having on this occasion been levied at Ouro Preto, it will be deducted here, and the residue (108 lbs.) we shall transmit to you per the packet *Lysa*, to sail on the 6th inst. We much regret that our hopes of seeing the deposit question passed on the 31st ult. in the Chamber of Deputies have not been realised, a further adjournment took place to the 7th inst., and we sincerely hope that by the next packet we shall be enabled to communicate the successful arrangement of this question. Exchange, 30d to 31.

NAYLOR, BOTHAM, AND CO.

Gold Report.

	Lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Gold produce from June 23d to 30th (seven days).....	48	6	0	12
Total produce from 1st January to 30th June, 1841.....	410	3	17	12
From 1st to the 12th of July.....	29	2	0	0
Averaging 4lbs. 6oz. per day.....				
From 13th to 23d July (nine days).....	49	0	2	0
Average nearly 5½ lbs. per day.....				
Total raised from 1st to 23d of July.....	78	6	2	0

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

Cata Branca, July 4.—The gold left here this morning—say, 137 lbs. 4 oz. 12 dwts. 3 grs., being exclusive of the 5 per cent. duty—the produce of the mine from the 8th of May to the 23d July, inclusive. W. T. GRIFFITHS.

July 14.—You will be glad to learn that upon my return here I found appearances in the mine very satisfactory, and the miners' work for the new wheel fast progressing; not so, however, the wheel shaft, which, from being shorter hauled than usual in our smeltry, from sickness, is little advanced; it, however, does not so much press, as, having made a better arrangement of our present lift of pumps, we shall, I think, be able for some time to keep the bottom free of water; the same cause—deficiency of smiths' labour—has kept back No. 1 engine; it will, I hope, notwithstanding, work next week. W. COTSWORTH.

P.S.—Richer ground has been broken from extreme west to-day than has ever been before met with in Cata Branca.

July 24.—I was in expectation of the No. 3 engine going to work again on the 23d inst., but we have met with much disappointment in the welding of so large a piece of iron work as the millar, also have had several unforeseen hindrances, so that now I cannot name an earlier date than the night of the 27th. Notwithstanding the falling off in the stamping power, this week has proved fair, but next week will, I fear, be much under the mark—however, this is merely a temporary evil, as the hoppers are all full, and with rain the produce would be immediately increased. W. T. GRIFFITHS.

	Lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
Gold return for four weeks, ending 23d July.....	68	11	2	0
for the month of June.....	68	8	16	6

MINING NOTICES.

[Under this head we purpose collecting such paragraphs as may appear in the provincial and other Journals, having reference to discoveries and improvements in mining operations at home and abroad. It is hardly necessary to observe, that we must not be considered to admit the correctness of the information conveyed, which, in too many instances, requires cautious investigation—the sanguine expectations of parties in some instances, and the want of honesty in others, throwing a degree of responsibility on a Journal in giving publicity to reports, which we do not intend taking upon ourselves.]

THE DIAMOND MINES OF SUMBULPORE, IN THE EAST INDIES.

The above mines, some thirty years ago, after the reduction of the fertile province of Orissa, by the united and subsidiary forces of the Hon. East India Company, promised a large and wealthy source of revenue to the latter, but, within the last few years, these mines have been altogether abandoned. The working of the above adamantine deposits was conducted upon a very limited scale, and it was found, after experience, that they were by no means so productive as they were expected to be. The company, in consequence of a mistaken failure, viewed them as unprofitable, and consequently neglected them. Sumbulpoor, which is separated from the Goindra territory by the Nerbuddah, is proverbially rich in gems, is auriferous, and produces various ores. It is a portion of the coded districts in India that has never yet been faithfully explored, although it is evident, from the authority of the natives, that it presents the matrix of mineral wealth. The fort of Sumbulpoor is of Mahabharat construction, the bastions of which are lavied by the waters of the "Mahabharat," which signifies mighty stream—the latter deriving its source from the condensing hills connected by fast forests, which, in their colossal range, intersect the central provinces of Hindoostan. The fort, within the last nine months, has fallen into utter decay. Some thirty years ago it was occupied as a garrison for the accommodation of a regiment of native troops, as an auxiliary force to the Nagpore military division, but the climate was found to be so extremely unfavourable to the health of the European officers commanding the regiment, that it was deemed expedient, on the part of the local Government of Bengal, to withdraw them from the station; since which period, Sumbulpoor has been, with one solitary exception, deserted by Europeans, and that exception appertains to a gentleman who conducts an indigo factory, and the manufacture of shell lac and lac dye. The largest diamond recorded to have been found within the last twenty-one years, was by mere accident picked up by a private "Soudi" from the sands of the "Mahabharat." He was, according to the Hindoo custom, performing his nocturnal ablutions in the stream contiguous to the fort, when his attention was attracted to the dazzling prism by its specular and refractory effulgence. This diamond weighed six and one-third of a carat, and illustrated itself a gem of the first water. Until within the last eight years the Hon. East India Company entertained a resident agent within the province, whose privilege it was to visit the mines once in the year, and to collect, sort, and class according to their weights and complexities, such adamantine gems as had been procured during the operative season. The assortment was annually dispatched by a trusty "dark wailer" (a native courier) to the secretary in the territorial department at Calcutta. The specimens then even delivered into the hands of the agent were inconsiderable in number and in value, and it was on this account that the Hon. East India Company dropped the adamantine speculation. The gems, nevertheless, possessed surpassing brilliancy, and their paucity was no detriment to their purity. It is utterly impossible for a person who has not visited the Sumbulpoor Mines to say what they would not respectively yield to apt labour. It is obvious that they are naturally productive of wealth, but to what extent can be interpreted only by fair experiment. The "Mahabharat," during the hot dry months, is fordable on foot, its waters not exceeding, in some parts, two feet in depth. Its sands abound in valuable minerals. It is prolific in rubies, topazes, amethysts, emeralds, and a large variety of the quartz and agate families. After the freshets or torrents have subsided, the native inhabitants of the valley go in search of the gems which the monsoon currents have conveyed from the ravines into the river, and these lapidary commodities find their way ultimately into all the large towns and cities of Hindoostan. Ten years ago a gentleman of the Bengal army came over to this country, with a view of impressing on the minds of the Hon. East India Company the great advantages that might accrue to them, by effectually working these mines, as well as those of Bandipur; but they declined proceeding further in the speculation. He brought over with him, some very valuable adamantine gems which he had collected in each locality, but his views were not encouraged by the company, and the mines have since been overlooked, although, if effectually attended to, they would, there could be no doubt, prove a very valuable undertaking.—Rome.

COAL MINES.—Mr. Anderson, the director of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, is about to obtain the Italian's license, permitting him and others to work the coal mines recently discovered at Monte-Julianus Park.

ON THE INTERSECTION OF MINERAL VEINS, AND THE PECULIARITIES OF THEIR STRUCTURE AND BREADTH.

The dislocation of metalliferous veins by cross-courses gave occasion to Werner to establish an important law of geology—namely, that the vein intersected by another is necessarily the oldest of the two. This rule is, undoubtedly, of the greatest service to geology, by assisting to mark the order of unstratified formations. This intersection of two courses sometimes occurs without any other derangement than the simple separation of the parts; but most frequently there ensues a dislocation or change of direction in the principal vein, and, in the latter case, greater attention is required on the part of the miner, that he may not lose all the fruits of his labours, since the dislocation may occur at considerable distances, and no rule has been discovered to find the lost vein. Yet experience has shown, that the most probable direction is towards the obtuse angle formed by the intersection of two veins, and that the more obtuse the angle is the greater is the extent of the separation. The following particulars, communicated by Mr. Meyer, mining-councillor, relating to the formation of the silver and cobalt veins of Joachimsthal, in the Erzgebirge, may throw some light on this subject.

The veins in the above mines belong to the metalliferous formation, likewise found at Annaberg, Schneeberg, and Marienberg, extending in the direction of the Saxon Erzgebirge, in the basaltic range, and towards Bohemia; they also occur in that formation imbedded in calcareous schist, passing gradually to phylladum and slaty schist. The latter is so full of silica that it has acquired a remarkable hardness and fineness of grain, and passes over in its turn to schistoidal amphibolite and onchoidal Jasper. This schistoid formation is traversed by two systems of metalliferous veins, the one in a direction from north to south, and the other from east to west. They bear a relation to the elvan layers, which, like the former, lie, mostly north and south, and to those of basalt, which, like the second, have an easterly direction. Numerous fissures, in a north direction, present themselves in this district. In the Rothgang lode the parts as a distance from the elvan contain no other mineral than uranium, whilst, in the immediate contact with the porphyry, they contain abundance of native silver, sulphur of silver, arsenical cobalt, arsenical nickel, blennite uranium, some native arsenic, pyrites and galena. The porphyry itself, which is intersected longitudinally and transversely, also contains mineral ore, but only in the longitudinal veins, which are a little dislocated by the transverse fissures. This would lead to the conclusion, that the mineral has penetrated the porphyry before it became completely solidified.

In the micaceous schist the metalliferous veins do not extend far from the porphyry, and contain much more cobalt, native silver, and sulphur, than in the porphyry. The lodes running in an eastern direction have, in general, a similar order to those lying north and south, although the latter are mostly intersected by the former; notwithstanding which, there are some few instances in which the reverse is found to be the case, as in the lodes of the "Goldene Rose Mine," which intersect that of Mauritz and the Foudgruber, which crosses all the others in the district. Although metalliferous lodes are not generally worked to a greater depth than 300 yards, yet they appear to extend still lower. The veins of the Joachimsthal Mine, according to Mayer, exhibit some remarkable facts. All the eastern lodes, from the surface to the lowest point, preserve a nearly equal thickness, whilst those from north to south, especially such as proceed vertically, become wider in proportion to their depth. Thus, the Goechies lode is no wider near the surface than three to twelve inches, and, at the depth of 170 yards and more, it acquires a breadth of four feet, without including the small lateral veins, which, if added, would make the total breadth four yards. The same gradation is observable in the Jungbaurer lode, and in those of Clement and Procopi; but if we deduct the branches and lesser veins, the average breadth of mineral lodes does not exceed a yard. Among more than a hundred veins in the district of Freyberg, Werner observed scarcely any of more than two yards; however, that of Nordrauer, in Franconia, said to be the most considerable in Germany, is from ten to twelve yards wide; and the Burgstaller lode, in the Harz, from forty to sixty; but the latter seems to be rather a combination of several veins. The principal lode at Bismuth, in Hungary, is thirty-six yards wide at some points, and that of Guanaxato, in Mexico, according to Humboldt, is forty to fifty yards in breadth. These lodes, however, although usually of great continuity, are not always the most productive in metallic substances; the gold and silver mines, for instance, at Crennitz, in Hungary, contain a lode of nearly thirty yards in width, and yet is scarcely worked, it being found that several small branches from it are far more productive—from which it would appear that the metalliferous substance was not sufficiently abundant to fill so large a cavity, but, by a sort of attraction, preferred the smaller fissures; enormous blocks must have been detached from the sides of such a chasm, and it is only the intersections between them which could present receptacles for mineral deposits.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

[At a late meeting of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Dr. Hargham brought the subject of the accidents occurring in the mines in Cornwall and Devon under the consideration of the meeting. He stated the result of the examination instituted on this subject by Mr. Robert Hize, Mr. Seymour Tremere, and himself, into the registers of deaths in several mining parishes. Returns had more recently been obtained from a large majority of the principal mines, from which it appeared that seventy-five individuals had perished in them by accidents in the last two years—of these sixty-five occurred underground and ten on the surface. Dr. Hargham estimated the number of men and boys working underground in the mines from which returns had been made at about 15,000—so that the accidental deaths were annually about 1 in 420 of those employed. The total annual deaths of miners working underground may be taken at 1 in 80 of the living between the ages of 15 and 55; the proportion of deaths by accident to the deaths from all causes among miners would, therefore, seem to be not much less than 10 per cent.; making allowance for the mines from which no returns were obtained, it is probable that not less than fifty individuals of this class have lost their lives yearly, or a thousand in twenty years, from mine accidents. Dr. Hargham stated the particular causes which had given rise to these casualties; the summary respecting those occurring underground was as follows:—Eight were caused in connection with blasting; twenty-five by the falling of the miners under various circumstances; twenty-six by ground or other bodies falling on them; and with respect to six on horse was assigned. In the discussion which succeeded these observations, the importance of mining laws, with some minutiae, in a permanent record, the particular circumstances in which such accidents arise, was strongly urged.]

Shocking Accident.—Robert Cowley met with his death under the following distressing circumstances. He was employed in a coal mine on Tuesday last, and had left the pit for the purpose of procuring a piece of rope; on his return he ran direct into a fly-wheel of the engine, belonging to the works, and was whirled twice round with dreadful velocity. His corpse, on being thrown down, presented a horrid spectacle—his head was severed from his body, his arms and legs shattered in pieces, and his features could not be at all recognised.—*Staffordshire paper.*

Wheat Perils.—On Monday last, a man named Pili, who was engaged in transcribing ore in the Wheat Perils Mine, at Perils Park, fell over the pit-way, which is fixed upon wooden standards, and is eighteen feet from the ground, and was so much injured that his life was despaired of for some time; however, it is believed that he is now out of danger, and in a fair way of recovery.

Wheat Loss.—While John Jennings was at work in this mine, on Monday week, he was struck on the head by a stone which fell down the shaft out of a kiln that he had just filled, and wounded him so seriously, that he died a few hours after he was conveyed home.

Widow's Wail.—On Wednesday week whilst a child, twelve years of age, was employed with its mother at one of the Wakebridge-mills, for crushing ore, it unfortunately got its head between the rollers, and, before effectual assistance could be procured, the head was so dreadfully injured as to render amputation necessary.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—The mode of ventilation introduced by Dr. Letour, at Mena, has been found to answer the expectations formed of it. The ventilator is capable of moving 10000 revolutions a minute, but with 200 the workmen can hardly stand the rapid current of air which it occasions in the shaft; 120 revolutions suffice, and the force of two horses, at the most, is all that will be necessary to ventilate mines of the greatest depth.—We are glad to find, on inquiry, that the fan machine, introduced by Mr. F. Johnson, at the Tamar River Lead Mines fully answers, and that preparations are making to keep it in constant operation by the action of a water-wheel. We are not prepared to say in what respect the two methods differ, but shall lay the particulars of the latter plan, with drawings, as soon as completed, before our readers, and endeavour to procure a description of Dr. Letour's ventilator, so that an opportunity may be afforded of examining both, and determining on the best for general adoption.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.	
Bolivar Mining Association	Warnock-court Sept. 28 12.
British Iron Company	London Tavern 28 28.
Great W. Charlotte Mining Ass'n.	George and Vulture 29 1.
Talacre Iron and Coal Company	20, John-street, Adelphi 29 1.
Traleigh, Consolidated Mining Co.	25, Threadneedle-street Oct. 6 12-1.
Northern and Eastern Railway	London Tavern 7 2.
CALLS.	
Tregollan Mining Company	5s. Sept. 30 London and Westminster Bk.
British Colonial Bank	Oct. 12 10, St. Stephen's-lane.
Blenheim Iron & Coal Company	5s. Oct. 14 Masterman, Peters, and Co.
The Miners' Company	1s. Oct. 15 Glyn and Co.
East Tretol Mining Company	5s. Oct. 25 Barclay and Co.
DIVIDENDS.	
General Steam Navigation Co.	60, Lombard-street Sept. 27.
Alliance Gas Company	30, Finsbury-circus Oct. 1.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—We have been waited on by one of the directors of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company, who has submitted to us a letter received by him from Mr. Shaw, jun., of Coleridge, near Dublin, with reference to the 2nd cheque assumed to have been received by Mr. Davis on account of the Mining Journal, in which the writer states that he has inspected the cheque book, and finds that the amount purports to be received by "J. Davis for Mining Journal," the cheque being signed Thomas Clouston and John E. Hyndman. We have only to say that we never authorized Mr. Davis to receive any amount, and, indeed, his letter, inserted last week, sufficiently proves.

IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN SULPHUR.—The letter of "A Cornish Miner" must stand over—the Talacre takes precedence this week.

The letter of Mr. Frederick Moss, on the Porth Cawl Iron Company, shall appear in our next; we are obliged by the attention of our correspondent.

The communication on the Wicklow Harbour Bill arrived too late for notice this week.

The article on the Improvements in Extracting Sulphur from Pyrites will be inserted in our next.

"W. B. C."—We have to acknowledge the receipt of our Sydney correspondent's letter, and are glad to find that the mine continues to be so productive. We shall be glad to have it in our power to report on the "delivery" of the next cargo, which we imply from our correspondent's letter is already "in course." The rapid progress reminds one of the "Augustan" age.

In consequence of the numerous applications made to the Editor on subject of advertisements which have appeared in the columns of the MINING JOURNAL, with reference to articles or materials used in the working of mines and the construction of railways, arrangements have been partially effected, whereby all information necessary can be acquired on application at the office of the Journal, as also reference made to the various models, plans, drawings, and specifications, and where specimens may be seen, if being intended to devote a room to that express purpose. It is further announced, that measures are in course of being taken for rendering the office of the MINING JOURNAL the medium of acquiring information on all matters connected with mineral property, where plans and particulars of estates and mining materials for disposal may be consulted and obtained. Experienced agents in the several mining districts will undertake surveys and furnish plans, sections, and reports, on mineral property and mining undertakings.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

In a late Number we expressed our intention of again applying to Government on subject of an import duty being imposed on sulphur ores, and after waiting a fortnight, in the hope of assistance being afforded us, we find that we are left to our own resources. Under such circumstances, we have embodied the substance of the two petitions presented in the months of May, 1840, and 1841, to the two Houses of Parliament, with such other information we have acquired, and, by addressing the Board of Trade, brought the subject immediately under their consideration, instead of allowing the petition to be thrown under the table of our Legislative body. As the facts are stated so fully, it is not necessary for us, on the present occasion, to say more, but await the result.

The following is a copy of the memorial presented:—

To the Right Honourable the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Board of Trade.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave most respectfully to submit to your consideration the question of the necessity of a duty being imposed on the import of foreign sulphur, with the view of protecting our home mines, as well as securing to the manufacturer a supply of that requisite article at a steady and reasonable price, without being subjected to the caprice of foreign Governments, as has been heretofore the case, to the prejudice not only of the manufacturer but the miner.

That your Honourable Board may be in possession of the grounds on which the present application is based, I beg leave to advert to the substance matter of two petitions presented to both Houses of Parliament in May, 1840, and May, 1841, copies of which are herewith enclosed.

From the petition bearing date the 13th of May, 1840, it will be seen that the question was raised as to the expediency of imposing an import duty being of 10s. per ton, for the protection of the British miner, upon the following grounds:

That the quantity of sulphur imported in 1838 was 44,653 tons, of which 33,978 tons were entered for home consumption.

In consequence of certain engagements, or contracts, entered into by the King of the Two Sicilies, whereby a monopoly was created, the price of sulphur advanced from 6s. 10s. per ton to 13s. 10s. per ton, thus making a difference or charge of 7s. 10s. per ton, to which the manufacturer was subjected in the twelve months ending December, 1838, such advance being to the exclusive benefit of the Neapolitan Government and the monopolist, at the expense of this country.

The petition then submitted further stated:—

"That it has of late been ascertained and proved that the mounds or iron pyrites, and a poor quality of copper ores, commonly known as sulphur ores, produced from the mines of England and Ireland, are available for the purpose of the manufacture of sulphur.

"That by the use of the ores of this country, encouragement would not only be given to the working of the mines, but employment afforded to a vast population, and a large amount of product obtained, which otherwise would be lost, or remain valueless and unproductive.

"That your petitioner humbly submits that, in case a duty should be imposed on foreign sulphur, the quantity of ore which would be required for the consumption of the sulphur in this country alone, may be estimated at about 100,000 tons, whereby the mines would be developed and great advantage gained."

Finding that the petition then presented had no effect, I again submitted, under date the 13th of May, 1841, a further petition, being in substance as follows:—

That His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies had expressed his intention of reducing the export duty of 4s. 10s. per ton (from which he derived an annual revenue of 150,000*l.* at the cost of the British manufacturer and to the prejudice of the British miner) to 1*l.* 10*s.*, or thereabout, in consequence of the interference on the part of the British Government; but as such reduction was in no way binding on His Majesty for any longer period than he might deem fit, it was imperative on her Majesty's Government to impose such duty on its import as would protect our home mines.

The petition further referred to the quantity of sulphur ores shipped from the county of Wicklow alone in the six months ending the 31st of December, 1838, amounting to 30,923 tons, exclusive of shipments from Cornwall and Wales; and here, perhaps, the words in which such petition was couched may best afford the means of arriving at the object with which the present application emanates.

"That the Neapolitan Government entered into a contract with Messrs. Talacres and Co., granting a monopoly on the exportation of sulphur from the mines in Sicily, whereby the price was raised from 6s. 10s. to 13s. 10s. per ton, causing an increase in the cost of sulphur to the manufacturers of England, which, in the year 1838, amounted to no less a sum than 313,371*l.*, as shown in a petition submitted to your Honourable House on the 13th day of May, 1840.

"That, in consequence of certain proceedings adopted by Her Majesty's Government, such monopoly was not aside, whereupon a duty was imposed on the export of all sulphur, at the rate of 20*s.* per ton, or about 4*s.* 10*s.* starting per ton, whereby a high price was maintained, and the King of the Sicilies secured to himself an annual revenue of upwards of 150,000*l.* at the cost and charge of the British manufacturers.

"That, with the object of relieving the consumer from this impost, several confidential agents engaged in mining undertakings in Cornwall, and in the county of Wicklow, directed their attention to the use of sulphur ores, or pyrites, obtained from those districts, which having been submitted to the consumers of Sicilian sulphur, contracts to a considerable extent were entered into, and a large capital embarked. Your petitioner begs to adduce, in corroboration of such statement, the official returns from the ports of Wicklow and Arklow, for the six months ending December last, the quantity of sulphur ores shipped being 30,923 tons; but there not being the same facility to ascertain the quantity shipped from Cornwall, your petitioner is unable to state the same, but which he believes to have been to a very considerable extent.

"That the employment thus afforded to the English miner is a subject worthy the consideration of your Honourable House.

"That the reduction in duty on the part of the Neapolitan Government will have the effect not only of seriously affecting the interest of the miner, but that so security is afforded to the British manufacturer, as, in case the working of the sulphur mines of England should be suspended (the resumption of which could only be at a heavy charge), His Majesty the King of the Sicilies might alter his duties, and again subject the manufacturer to excessive prices.

"That the mines of England and Ireland can furnish a far greater quantity of sulphur ores than is required for the supply of the United Kingdom, and the exports therefrom.

"That the price at which such sulphur ores can be rendered is at a much less cost than that of Sicilian sulphur, at the present or any antecedent period.

"That your petitioner is ready to give evidence before a committee of your Honourable House of the truth of these allegations, and the vast importance of affording protection to our home mines.

"And, in conclusion, your petitioner humbly prays that your Honourable House will appoint a committee for investigating the subject-matter of his petition, with the view of declaring a duty on all sulphur imported into this country, whereby the mining interests of England and Ireland may be fairly protected in common with the consumer."

On reference to the returns of sulphur imported into this country for the past forty years, it will be seen that the quantity in 1820 was 1650 tons; in five years this quantity was doubled, the imports being 10,936 tons; in the year 1833, a further increase had taken place, the returns showing 20,487 tons as the quantity imported; and in the year 1838 this was again further increased, being 44,653 tons, or four times the quantity, which, fifteen years before, was imported into the United Kingdom. This alone shows the increasing consumption of this article, and the baneful influence which a monopoly must have on our trade and manufactures. In France also the consumption has greatly increased, although not to the same extent; from 1825 to 1833 it averaged 11,944 tons, but during the five subsequent years the average was 15,625 tons, or an increase of 37 per cent. During the six years, from 1833 to 1838 inclusive, England took 49 per cent. of the whole quantity of sulphur exported from Sicily, and France 43 per cent., leaving only 8 per cent. to be distributed amongst other countries, of which some part found its way to England.

Having submitted to your Honourable Board the data on which the several petitions were submitted, I have now to entreat your attention to the present position in which the home mines are placed from the course adopted by His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, the following facts will suffice. The stock in England of 30,000 to 40,000 tons of foreign sulphur, has, as I am given to understand, been sold to an individual at a price of from 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per ton, anticipatory of the proposed reduction in January, 1842, but which may never come in force. The consequence attendant on this contract has been that of the buyer endeavouring to realise by sales in the home market, he being precluded by the terms of his agreement from export—hence our home produce (the ores raised from the mines of Wicklow, Cornwall, and Wales) being reduced in value, and here I would respectfully beg to demonstrate to your Honourable Board the position in which these mines are placed.

The ore shipped at Wicklow and Arklow—for to those ports alone I propose to confine myself—amounts in the seven months, ending the 31st of July last, to 42,932 tons, while the total quantity exported from those two ports in 1840 amounted only to 43,208 tons. The price at which the ore is now put on board is 30*s.* to 21*s.* per ton, and the cost of land carriage 4*s.* to 5*s.* per ton—thus reducing the price at the mine to 15*s.* or 16*s.* per ton. Antecedent to the announcement of His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies 25*s.* to 26*s.* per ton was readily obtained, with every prospect of advance—thus, on the produce of this district, of at least 30,000 tons annually, a difference of 20,000*l.* per annum arises, to the prejudice of the British miner.

It is hardly necessary to direct the attention of your Honourable Board to that which must be so obvious—viz., that while the rates of land carriage and freight, amounting to at least 40 per cent. of the cost of the article rendered to the manufacturer, a depreciation of 30 to 35 per cent. on the value of the ore raised to surface has taken place on the mere announcement of the proposed reduction of duty.

The quantity exported from Wicklow and Arklow, as already shown, may be taken as a minimum at 30,000 tons per annum, and affording subsistence as such extraction of ore does to so many families who otherwise might be starving or dependent on the provisions of the Poor Laws, I beg leave again respectfully to submit to the consideration of your Honourable Board, assuming the quantity imported in 1838 as the basis, that even by the reduced duty proposed (but not yet in force) a sum of 50,000*l.* per annum will be abstracted from Her Majesty's subjects by the King of the Two Sicilies, whereas, by imposing an import duty a saving to such extent would be effected, our home mines would be protected, and employment given to thousands, more particularly in Ireland, where labour is so abundant.

I have already shown to your Honourable Board that the quantity of sulphur ores raised in the mining district of the county of Wicklow alone may be fairly estimated at from 30,000 to 100,000 tons annually, and when it is considered the employment afforded, as well as the great advantages derivable from the development of the mines, I trust that the subject of an import duty will receive your consideration, and that the present communication addressed to your Honourable Board may be more effective than the applications to Parliament already made.

To afford to your Honourable Board the ready means of arriving at conclusions from statistical details now before me, I beg to invite your attention to the tabular matter accompanying the present communication, showing the state of the sulphur trade of the United Kingdom from 1820 to 1838 inclusive—that of France from 1825 to 1838—the quantity exported from Sicily from 1833 to 1838—and the price of sulphur in Sicily from 1808 to 1837—and have only, in conclusion, to entreat that your Honourable Board will entertain the subject, by instituting such inquiry as may be deemed meet, with the view of protecting our home mines, and doing justice to the manufacturer and the miner.

I have the honour to be, My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

37, New Broad-street, Sept. 24th, 1841. HENRY ENGLISH.

The following is the tabular matter referred to in the preceding memorial:—

SULPHUR TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.					
Years.	Imported. Tons.	Entd. for Consump. Tons.	Years.	Imported. Tons.	Entd. for Consump. Tons.
1820.....	4,650	3,602	1830.....	12,136	13,321
1821.....	5,692	6,231	1831.....	14,472	14,804
1822.....	4,936	7,582	1832.....	17,077	16,465
1823.....	8,644	7,692	1833.....	20,487	19,692
1824.....	9,665	8,293	1834.....	23,390	22,178
1825.....	10,336	13,421	1835.....	30,700	30,838
1826.....	12,539	11,654	1836.....	33,358	35,692
1827.....	10,918	10,373	1837.....	40,740	37,456
1828.....	13,993	14,498	1838.....	44,653	33,978
1829.....	15,104	15,709			

SULPHUR TRADE OF FRANCE.			
Years.	Imported. Tons.	Taken for Consumption. Tons.	In bond on 31st Dec. Tons.
1825.....	13,597	10,359	5,635
1826.....	16,378	15,594	6,330
1827.....	13,405	12,546	5,999
1828.....	15,191	13,332	5,969
1829.....	15,719	16,423	4,062
1830.....	12,013	12,683	3,661
1831.....	8,372	8,574	730
1832.....	14,357	12,207	1,088
1833.....	14,190	10,948	4,131
1834.....	20,730	18,260	5,703
1835.....	21,263	15,253	7,427
1836.....	30,600	23,069	10,590
1837.....	19,738	13,338	10,773
1838.....	40,618	18,207	27,495

SULPHUR EXPORTED FROM SICILY.				
Years.	Gr. Britain. Tons.	France. Tons.	Malta. Tons.	Other countries. Tons.
1833.....	19,932	18,477	—	3,796
1834.....	26,304	22,632	—	5,974
1835.....	35,000	19,971	—	5,974
1836.....	33,200	24,537	—	5,639
1837.....	32,834	20,337	—	5,718
1838.....	29,878	26,181	9291	3,539

PRICE OF SULPHUR IN SICILY.			
From 1808 to 1811 it averaged 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per ton.	1812	1813	1814
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

We trust that the representations so made to her Majesty's Government will be supported by the strenuous exertions of the mine adventurer and the miner; the latter, we regret to say, has no re-

presentative (if we may except ourselves) who will protect him—while the mine adventurer, it is lamentable to find, is regardless of his own interests, and, at the same time, of the duty he owes to the community at large.

We hope, on an early occasion, to be in a position to report that some remedial measures are about being adopted, in which case we shall not regret the time or labour bestowed in directing attention to the subject.

We last week directed attention to the spelter trade, arising out of the remarks made by Mr. ANICHINI (a metal broker), whose reports appear in a weekly contemporary, and which we transferred to our columns, admitting the value of reports of such a nature, but not allowing the correctness of the conclusions at which that gentleman arrived. We believe that the statistics embodied in our remarks of last week were conclusive, and as such admitted by Mr. ANICHINI, while we regret to have occasion to differ with gentlemen whose position should enable them to report much more ably than we can be supposed to have the opportunity of doing on the metal trade. However, as regards spelter, we felt ourselves somewhat at home, having directed our particular attention, for a considerable period, to the imports, exports, home consumption, and cost of the article.

We regret again to have cause of complaint of misrepresentation on the part of Mr. ANICHINI, as to the state of our metal market, and who appears, we are sorry to say, to be influenced by a desire to promote his own views, or those of his "principals," in jobbing, rather than to give a fair and unbiassed report. We now refer to an article which appeared in the columns of our contemporary of Saturday last.

Mr. ANICHINI, who is evidently very sore on the success which has attended the Miners' Company, talks of sales which have never been effected—of prices which do not exist—and of a depreciation which alone is in his imagination—for instance, he assumes a sale in France of 100 tons, and which simply because he finds a Custom-house entry for such quantity, he takes for granted as being sold. We may inform him that, although the tin may have been exported, it has not been sold—the same information he might have acquired from the same source, had he taken the same trouble as we did to arrive at facts. We may also tell this gentleman that the reports to which he affixes his signature, from the vague manner in which important questions are dealt with, and the want of caution observable in the opinions given, are looked upon with general distrust by those connected with the metal trade, while the "metal-houses" treat them as beneath their notice. This is much to be regretted, because we attach importance to these periodical reports, more especially where the name of the contributor is appended. Mr. ANICHINI tells us that tin is now 74*l.* 10*s.*, and that, on the sale taking place of the parcels submitted by the Miners' Company (1000 tons), a depreciation of 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton may be contemplated. What are the facts? Is not the price of "common" nearer 80*l.* than 74*l.* 10*s.*, while "refined" rules at 82*l.*?—this, we think, will not be controverted. With respect to the contemplated sale, we may observe that, we learn, on inquiry, the stocks of tin are much as usual, only that the Miners' Company are the principal holders—four-fifths of the produce of Cornwall passing through their hands. We can readily believe that the smelting-merchants now being deprived of the means of acquiring the crude material, are anxious to depress the market, with the view of coming in at low prices; and as the Miners' Company pledge themselves not to effect any sales for the ensuing three months, the price of tin may be expected to rise in the interim.

In closing these brief remarks on the announced sale of tin, to take place on the 14th proximo, we have only again to express our regret that any individual should, on account of losing a chance brokerage, descend to writing a report, which, through the medium of the press, might prove injurious to others, while its promulgation could not benefit himself.

We have, with some care, looked through the Numbers of the MINING JOURNAL for the past thirty months, with the view of collating information for the guidance of the deluded shareholders of the Talacre Company, who are to assemble on the 30th inst. to receive a report from the committee appointed to inquire into facts and figures—as well as the Liverymen of London, who will, on the day preceding (being Michaelmas-day) be called upon to return to the Court of Aldermen two fit and proper persons, being members of that body, from whom the selection is to be made of LORD MAYOR for the ensuing year. The comments we have from time to time been called upon to make with reference to the part taken by Mr. Alderman THOMAS WOOD, would extend over a space which it is utterly impracticable, on our part, to present to our readers in any one Number of the Journal, even had they patience to peruse them; we have, therefore, extracted some of the principal passages, to which we invite the attention, not only of the shareholders, but our readers generally. The course pursued by Mr. Alderman THOMAS WOOD, will, we have no hesitation in saying, be found to be highly reprehensible, whether considered in his office of chairman or solicitor of the company, or as an Alderman of the city of London. He allows himself to be nominated in the Deed of Settlement (prepared by himself, he it observed!) as one of the vendors of the property, at the price of 110,000*l.*—he was to receive, and did receive, a certain number of paid-up shares as his quota of the transaction,—he proceeded to Dublin, and there imposed, by misrepresentation, on the inhabitants, aided by certain members of the Aldermanic body of that city—he subsequently presided at a meeting of shareholders in London, and declared the undertaking to be in a prosperous state, and in a position to make a dividend—while it was tens of thousands in debt,—he afterwards acted on a committee of inquiry, when he declared that the proprietors were robbed in the charge made as purchase-money, although he was himself one of the sellers,—he repudiated the shares which he had not only accepted, but carried over with him to Dublin,—and was charged by the MINING JOURNAL with conduct derogatory to his character in his capacity as chairman or solicitor of the company, but, more especially, as Alderman; to which he never attempted a rejoinder, but, conscious that no reply could be made to the grave charges brought forward, descended to the meanneess of falsehood and prevarication. All this we charge the Alderman with, and, having repeated the prominent grounds of complaint, leave to the shareholders and to the Livery to deal with him as he may deserve.

We have to record another instance of a refusal on the part of a public company to admit reporters—we refer to the meeting of the Porth Cawl Iron Company, which is said to be "a private adventure." We think Mr. STAINSBY, the secretary or manager (who ought to know what are public companies, and what are not), will agree with us, that if the Porth Cawl Iron Company be not a public company, it is not the fault of the projectors, or its present proprietors—while we contend it comes under that designation. We know that the parties were most anxious to bring the shares on the market, and used their best endeavours—it may not, however, be politic to give publicity to their reports and accounts, and to this we may ascribe the secrecy observed. On our next visit to Wales, we promise the shareholders we will inquire into matters, and make our report for their edification. We find, on reference to our Journal of 30th May, 1840, that our reporter was not then refused—Why now? We believe there are reasonable grounds which may be alleged on the part of the directors, but how far they may be satisfactory to the shareholders is another question.

THE TALACRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND PRESENT POSITION.

DIRECTORS.
 Thomas Wood, Esq., Alderman and (late) Sheriff.
 John Elliot Hyndman, Esq., Ald.
 Thomas Clouston, Esq.
 John Davis, Esq.
 John Pottinger, Esq.
 Richard Rawson, Esq.
 John Spencer, Esq.
 Warwick Weston, Esq. (Deputy of the Ward of Bishopsgate Within).

It was in the month of April, 1839, we first directed attention to the Talacre Coal and Iron Company, the first intimation of the existence of which we derived from the *Dublin Monitor*—the paragraph then referred to was the puff referential. In our columns of the 11th of May of that year we gave insertion to an extract from the *Dublin Evening Packet*, which was so extravagant as to call for remark. It is so truly characteristic of the system pursued throughout by the concoctors, that we here repeat it, for the edification of the deluded shareholders.

The new Talacre Coal and Iron Mining Company, lately formed in London, and now settling their shares in Dublin, have purchased a tract of land in Flintshire, on the northern coast of Wales, comprising a surface of 2000 acres, and situated on the sea coast, which has been found to contain vast seams of coal, and veins of iron, limestone, fire-clay, &c. native seams are now working up, and the coal actually on trial at the Dublin market to satisfy the shareholders. These coal seams are found to lie at the following depths from the surface, and thickness in the bed, &c.—viz., first seam lies fifteen yards from the soil, and is four feet thick, which extends over a superficies of 100 acres (for we shall suppose the remaining 1000 acres to contain productions of iron, measures 174,240,000 solid feet of coal—each solid foot is found by a table of specific gravities to weigh 1250 lbs., consequently the first seam contains 6,177,000 tons of coal. The second seam is situated twenty-four yards from the surface, and six feet thick, therefore measures 653,400,000 solid feet, weighing by the same data 217,787,500 tons of coal. The entire three seams of coal under these 1000 acres will, consequently, be found to measure 1,000 millions of solid feet, and weigh 37,361,250 tons of coal) to which, if we should add 500 acres more than may be taken from the sale, would give a produce of nearly sixty millions of tons of coal, and sufficient to supply the entire city of Dublin and its vicinities for 200 years to come, at a consumption of 200,000 tons annually.

Suppose we now estimate profits on this production—60,000,000 tons of coal, at 2s. per ton (being little more than half the real profit), gives 6,000,000l. realised from 1000 acres of land, and might be effected in twenty years, by an extension of labour and capital.

The production of iron, being inexhaustible, must be exhibited yearly; it appears that 200 tons of pig-iron may be manufactured, and re-manufactured into bar-iron and castings, at various profits; take the lowest profits of pig-iron, and at the highest expenses—viz., 800 tons of iron may be made upon a capital of 20,000l. (see the estimate of the mining engineer), or 40,000 tons, on a capital of 100,000l., which value, at 20s. per ton (less than half the real profit), shows a return of 40,000l. net profit on a capital of 100,000l.

With such natural advantages now before us, and peculiar to our country—unless war and ambition blast the progress of civilisation and the arts—the British Islands bid fair to outstrip all the nations of the earth in wealth, knowledge, and happiness.

On the 18th, the secretary (Mr. W. Weston, jun.) addressed a letter to us, in which he indignantly refers to the remarks of the preceding week, and at same time encloses "a statement, signed by Mr. Bagnall, the eminent mining engineer," informing us that "that the project will be brought forward in the London market in a few days, when the *Mining Journal* will be one of the principal media of publication."

On the 8th of June an article appeared directing attention to the report of Mr. Bagnall and the prospectus of the company, and which we would recommend to the shareholders to read carefully, not omitting the question then put, in the following words:—"We would here ask what is the amount given for the estate as purchase-money?" It is only right we should observe, that at the time of writing, and, indeed, throughout, our information has been derived from, and our comments made on, the printed or other official documents of the company and the information which has appeared in the shape of communications from correspondents. We here extract a paragraph from the article in question:—

In the first place, referring to the capabilities of the land, the basis on which the calculations are made, is that a pair of pits will produce fifty tons of coal each per diem, or that fifteen pairs of pits will give 750 tons per diem; and on this is the estimate of profits formed, although the home trade is stated to be only 300 tons, or one-third the quantity contemplated being raised. It is true that the coal is the simplest of coal in the manufacture of iron, which, on 8000 tons, would be equal to 15,000 tons, making in all 110,000 tons, but as the profits are calculated upon 270,000 tons being sold instead of 30,000 tons, we are doubtful as to the correctness of the data on which Mr. Bagnall has founded his conclusions.

It is almost unnecessary for us to say that "the consumption of coal in the manufacture of iron" was all "humbug." The last paragraph in the article referred to is one which many of the dupes will regret they did not read with more attention, or that their attention was not directed to it:—"We recommend to our readers to get the prospectus, to peruse it carefully, and, having examined the estimates, not to take our opinion, but judge for themselves."

On the 15th we find the "eminent geologist" (Mr. E. Suter) endeavouring to enlighten our readers by an "explanation" of what was the meaning of that which nobody could possibly understand, such letter evidently emanating from the directors. On this letter we made some remarks, in the course of which we observed, "we must repeat again and again that the representations in the prospectus and the estimates alone have been the data on which we based our opinion." The *Dublin Evening Packet* of the 8th of June, 1839, states that the tract of coal acquired by the company, "by admeasurement, comprises 37,981,250 tons." On the 22d we called upon the directors and Mr. Bagnall to afford explanation; but which has not up to the present moment been attempted. In the *Journal* of the 6th of July we again noticed the attempts made to palm upon the public the misrepresentations of the concoctors; and in the columns of that Number we again adverted to the primary question—"the purchase-money." At that time we were ignorant of the "moves" of Mr. Alderman Wood and his co-directors, and assumed, on information which we considered to be good authority, that the purchase-money was 35000l., whereas it afterwards appeared that the price set out in the Deed of Settlement (Mr. Alderman Wood and Company being the vendors) was 110,000l. Without entering into the minutiae of the statement then made we may proceed onwards. On the 20th further notice was taken by a correspondent; on the 27th another letter appeared, with some remarks on the exhibition in Dublin on the 17th of that month, when Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, sheriff of the City of London, for the time being, presided, the object, as expressed by the worthy chairman, being to afford the meeting "a general statement, so that they might be assured of the valuable nature of the property, and that some objections which had been raised out of doors might meet with a decided answer." Supported, as was the chairman, by the Mayor of Dublin, and the two worthies Messrs. Hodges and Hyndman, aldermen of Dublin, and Sir James Murray (who stated that he had "attended a lady, whom he went several times to see from London, and she was incomparably better in the vicinity of this coal than in any other part of Great Britain"), we ought not to be surprised that the innocent citizens of the capital of the Sister Isle were so gulled—Sir James Murray's evidence, indeed, was most conclusive. As we propose proceeding step by step in this review, it may be well here to make an extract from the Number in which the notice of the meeting of those aurens of the Aldermanic body appeared.

The coal, it was represented, "how lay in abundance at the mouth of the pit," and that "at present the works were in a state to deliver 200 tons per day." The chairman then proceeded to state the advantages which the property possessed with reference to land sale of coal, and, in observing on the quality of the ironstone, he remarked that it yields six per cent., and "submitted to a second process, it would yield 10 per cent. more, and would prove superior to the produce of the Ulster iron ore."

The chairman observed, that "he had heard with pain that some dissatisfaction had been expressed on the part of gentlemen, the holders of consumers' debentures," every holder being entitled to obtain "his ton of coal at 10s. the interest of the debenture." About 100 respectable gentlemen in Dublin "were holders of debentures, and in a short time he trusted that they would be delivered to them." He (the chairman) further believed that they would be in a state to pay dividends in a few months' time. "Some gentlemen," the worthy chairman observed, "in Dublin had at first been exceedingly sceptical as to the undertaking—others in Liverpool had been of the same mind, and some many from London, but all of them who had visited the locality, had one and all told him that they never saw anything so extensive, so good, indeed, it almost justified the old proverb, that it 'was too good to be true.'"

Several questions were put to the chairman, as to the probable period when coal would be supplied to the Dublin market, which was replied to by the chairman stating between two months, and the idea of Lord Lansdowne circulating with the company in the way of coal, at 6s. per ton, was mentioned by the meeting; the chairman also explained that the debenture holders were free from any liability, while, by the endorsement on the debentures itself the directors were rendered personally responsible for the delivery of coal to the holders of debentures at 6s. per ton, a deed being also in preparation, by which such would be confirmed.

No allusion for the representations made by the chairman. Now, as Sir James Murray evinced some anxiety to give all the information in his power, the following extracts from our contemporary may not be amiss:—

We ought to mention that, from the statement of this coal, so soon as the level was established, there would be a return of 1000 tons per week, and that any coal under the level of the sea. This was a grand object which could be weighed,

and not measured—a specific bulk of this coal was, from its dryness, lighter than an equal bulk of any other coal. When coal was wet, beside being heavier, it gave out that wet through the rooms in which it was used, creating damp and smoke to the great injury of health.

In conclusion, the worthy baronet proposed a resolution, to the effect—"That the meeting hailed the introduction of the company as a blessing, and pledged themselves to support it."

We next find Mr. Deputy Weston, the valuable coadjutor, or "jackal," of Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, who stated—"That the coal 'extended to the depth of twenty-five feet, over the surface of 16,000 acres of land.' 'The adjoining mines of Mostyn were,' continued Mr. W., 'commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; they then supplied Dublin with coal; they were kept at work from that to the present time, over one square mile, while they (the company) had three square miles to work upon.'"

Mr. Deputy Weston having delivered his harangue, and further added to the mystification which had been attempted on the part of Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood and the Knight of Bohus, the chairman said—"He knew whom to look to for from 20,000l. to 30,000l. for his interest, but he would not take it." Thus much for the meeting; and here we would like to ask the alderman what was the interest he then possessed? Was it the paid-up shares he now repudiates, or the interest, to which he now only lays claim? There was fraud on his own representation—can he, or will he, deny it? Our next Number, of the 3d August, still kept public attention alive; and, on the 10th of that month, a Mr. Cockran (or Cockroach) expresses his "humble judgment" of his difficulty "to divine" why, "week after week," we should devote a portion of our "space to unmerited attacks, and seek to run down a speculation pregnant with benefits to his fellow-citizens and to the trade of Dublin." As this gentleman dates his letter from 21, North Gloucester-place, Dublin, and as he evidently possesses, or wishes it to be considered that he does possess, much valuable information as to the affairs of the company, we recommend the debenture holders to consult him. On the 31st another article appeared, in consequence of the concoctors having availed themselves of the medium of a contemporary to cast a doubt on our assertions; it will be seen, on reference to the article in question, how we then dealt with the remarks, and here we may quote a paragraph:—"This, however, we most distinctly state, that if we have been 'most grossly deceived' in the information we have acquired, the only data on which we founded our observations were the printed documents issued by the company—viz., the prospectus and the estimates—the latter, we repeat, were of a fallacious nature, and an insult to any one of common understanding."

On the 28th a notice of a meeting, held at Kendal, appears in our columns, at which a deputation, consisting of the secretary and two of the concoctors (Davis and Baker) attended, but it was "no go"—the Kendalites not taking the bait. There is nothing worthy of note in the *Journal* until the Number of May, 9, 1840—thus creating a hiatus, which at once will render evident we were not captious or anxious to prejudice the company in public estimation but on indubitable grounds. It was, then, on a visit to "the property" that we made our remarks, being able, with the prospectus and Mr. Bagnall's report and estimate in our hands, to form something like a notion of the truth of these specious documents, by comparing them with our own observation. The article inserted on that occasion, as the result of personal inquiry and investigation on the spot, is well worthy of perusal, but which enters too much into detail to admit of being repeated. However, the following extract will give some idea of its nature:—"How the worthy alderman who, on a late occasion, visited Dublin and induced the good citizens to embark their capital in taking up debentures, can face the proprietors or the public, and avow the present state of the works with the prospectus and estimates before him, we know not." In the *Journal* of the 16th the correctness of our observations was confirmed by a correspondent; on the 23d a letter appeared from "A Shareholder," and again, on the 30th, attention was kept alive. On that occasion some comments were made, adverting to the absurd pretensions of the company as to the establishment of iron works, in which the following observations appear:—"We again must refer, not only 'A Shareholder,' but all shareholders, to the prospectus issued on the formation of the company. Estimates were then submitted—calculations of profits formed—and conclusions arrived at—which, as it would seem, justified the directors in bringing the project before the public, while most cautiously from the estimate of outlay was kept the 'purchase-money.'"

We now approach an interesting epoch in the affairs of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company—the meeting of shareholders held on the 6th of July, 1840. For the particulars we must refer to the abstract of the report of the directors, which appeared in our columns of the 18th of that month, but the following paragraph is too good to escape:—

It was originally intended to issue debentures to the amount of 20,000l., the directors had, however, only issued to the amount of 2000l., as they were fast making returns, and considered it better to delay a dividend, which they fully expected to have declared at the meeting, and thus give the shareholders the advantage which the debenture holders would have had. They considered the expenditure would turn out most lucrative to the shareholders; they had done all in their power to keep up a well regulated economy, without parsimony, and it was with great pleasure they assured the shareholders there was no doubt they should be in a situation to declare a dividend at an early day.

One other paragraph, and we proceed further, our object being to show that Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood and his coadjutors have no right to complain of being kept in the dark as to the continued exposures in our columns, for the worthy chairman took especial care not only to obtain the several Numbers of the *Journal*, but to ascertain the Christian and surname of the party by whom it was supplied—the *raze*, however, had no effect. On that occasion we observed:—

The directors have in their report stated, that they contemplated making a dividend—we would ask them, have they paid the purchase-money of the property? Have they discharged all their liabilities? and that done, could they, with the sale of all their stock of coal and ironstone, then give one farthing dividend? In the absence of accounts, we maintain they could not, for we know sufficient of the affairs of the company to be able to arrive at that conclusion without fear of contradiction.

Now come we to figures, which are embodied in our remarks on the 1st of August, the amount being obtained from a proprietor, and an abstract of which may be useful, we therefore, give the principal items—the first forming the receipts:—

Deposits received on 1400 shares	7,500 0 0
Paid in full on 70 shares	2,500 0 0
First call on 704 shares	8,500 0 0
Debentures, inclusive of 2000 in full at 50s.	14,500 0 0
Sales of coal	1,245 14 0
" stone	218 8 9
" horses	86 0 0
Advances by Glynn and Co.	3,150 0 0
Balance due and interest account	126 9 0
Total	40,500 7 9

The disbursements are comprehended under the following heads:—

Payment on account of purchase	4,000 13 1
Sundry disbursements	15,494 8 7
Salaries, general charges, commissions, &c.	2,295 8 7
Purchase of schooners, shipping duty, &c.	9,115 11 9
Balance at bankers'	9,502 9 4
Total	40,500 7 9

From this account it will be seen that the number of shares subscribed for, on which the deposit was paid, was 1530, while the prospectus declares the company to be composed of 3600 shares—thus leaving a deficit of 2070, or 163,5000l. of the capital of the company. The debentures, which were contemplated as being 20,000 in number, of 50s. each, or 100,0000l., we find also to have dwindled down to 2599, or about one-eighth the proposed distribution, which, to be sure, is explained by the directors stating that the affairs of the company were so highly promising and productive, that they limited the issue. Shame on you, Mr. Alderman Wood, for thus putting forward so gross a falsehood. We must needs here make a further extract:—

In the first place, we find that the directors profess their ability to declare a dividend, and which is not only covered in their report, but was promulgated from the chair by Alderman Wood. On referring to the accounts, it will be seen that the entire sales for coal and stone amount to about 15000l., while the agency and management has cost 10000l., the freight and shipping charges 10000l., the cost of the coal and quarry nearly paid, and yet a dividend can be declared. As an illustration of the accuracy of these accounts, we briefly ask them—Has Mr. Adams paid the 2000l. on account of those disposed of, or is it an acknowledgment that the directors are pledged to provide for before its becoming due?

It was not until the 3d October, 1840, did we again advert to the affairs of the company, when we thought fit to put the following questions:—

We will ask Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, and the directors, one or two plain questions, and their replies, if they will so far condescend, will at once determine whether they are not right.

On whose report and calculations did the directors of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company determine on purchasing the property, at the exorbitant sum of 110,000l., subject to a royalty of 1s. per ton?

2. Who were the principals and agents employed in the transaction?
 3. Of the number of (now shares paid up in full, being 9,000), were the whole of such shares received by the vendors of the property? and can Alderman Thomas Wood, or any of his co-directors, give any information as to their subsequent appropriation?
 4. What was the nature of the original agreement with Messrs. Baker and Leveson, including that with Messrs. Poulton and Co., and what the actual purchase money?
 5. Did any one of the directors, or other officers or agents of the company, participate in any manner, either by money or free shares, in the purchase-money of 110,000l., or not? and do any of the shares held by them, individually, or in trust, constitute a portion of the 1000 shares delivered as part thereof?
 6. How do the directors reconcile the agreement for the purchase of a property at so vast a sum as 110,000l. (which was not worth one-twentieth part that amount), with the absence of any information on that point in the prospectus?
 7. Where are the accounts on which the chairman (Alderman Thomas Wood) announced to the proprietors that the affairs of the company were of that prosperous nature as to warrant the declaration of a dividend?

It is not necessary, on the present occasion, to enter into figures, or further to notice the affairs of this company, but should we not receive replies, and those of a satisfactory nature, to the above queries, we shall feel it our duty to give copies of certain papers, and such other information, both as to the past, present, and the future, as may induce some of the shareholders to institute an inquiry nearer the precincts of Westminster Hall than Gracechurch street. For the present, in closing our remarks, we again repeat, that Mr. Alderman Wood owes it in his professional character, and his standing in society in the city of London, as one of its magistrates, to clear himself from any suspicion which may attach to the original transaction.

Up to the 10th of October, in the past year, we were in ignorance of the extent of the fraud practised; and as the facts are briefly developed in the remarks made on such occasion, we here give them:—

We have been furnished, during the week, with further information with respect to the purchase-money of 110,000l., from which we find that the transaction assumes a somewhat different form and character to that with which we have vented it. In the first place, we learn from the deed, that the purchase of this valuable property, made by Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, the two worthy aldermen of Dublin, Messrs. Hyndman and Hodges, and the other directors, acting for and on behalf of the shareholders, was of, and from, the following gentlemen, whose names figure conspicuously in the prospectus of the company as directors, viz.:—

Thomas Wood, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff.
 William Hodges, Esq., Alderman.
 Thomas Clouston, Esq.
 John Davis, Esq.
 Thomas Pottinger, Esq.
 John Elliot Hyndman, Esq., Alderman.
 John Davis, Esq.
 William Weston, Esq.
 — Jenkins, Esq.

We thus find, that the honourable directors were not only the purchasers, but the vendors, and that the original transaction with Leveson and Baker is kept out of sight. This, then, is the key to the mystery in which this concern was veiled, and we now learn that Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, and seven other honourable gentlemen, having made a purchase of the property, for a sum certainly not exceeding 110,000l., thought it a very prudent course to establish a company—to nominate themselves directors—to prepare a deed of settlement, recognising the acts of themselves, the principal one of which was the purchase of (themselves) of the Talacre property, at the sum of 110,000l., of which, as we correctly stated last week, 20,000l. was to be paid in money, and out of which sum 14,000l., or thereabouts, had actually been paid, as charges in the accounts made up to June last, but not committed at the general meeting; the remaining 96,000l., being provided for by issuing (to themselves) 1000 shares of 50s. each, the whole amount being represented as paid up—thus pocketing 20,000l., less the consideration paid Messrs. Leveson and Baker, or other parties, in addition to one half the number of shares of which the company is constituted, leaving to the shareholders to subscribe whatever capital might be required for working the property. We repeat, this is one of the most shameless transactions which have, of late, come under our notice, and we know not what terms we can apply to the proprietors or concoctors of the scheme, sufficiently harsh to express the opinion which we entertain.

On the 24th of the same month there are the following remarks in the *Journal*:—

It is with regret we find there is but little hope of the shareholders being released from their liabilities, inasmuch, that having signed the deed constituting the company, and each of them, as partners, being subject to the several claims which may be put forward on the part of the vendors, or other creditors, there is no disposition on the part of the directors to release those whose confidence has been so shamefully abused. The Deed of Settlement recites the purchase having been made of Alderman Thomas Wood, Alderman Hyndman, Alderman Hodges, and five other gentlemen, all of whom, we believe, are, or were, directors of the company, the purchase-money being 110,000l., of which 20,000l. was to be paid in 1000 shares of 50s. each, and 20,000l. in cash. We believe that the shareholders have no redress in a court of law, but experience gives us every reason to express our confidence that an application to the Court of Chancery would make the projectors disgorge their ill-gotten gains, and justice would be done to all parties concerned, even to the misled holders of debentures.

And here we may make a further extract from the article in question, which places the conduct of Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood and his coadjutors fairly before the public:—

Messrs. Alderman Thomas Wood, Alderman Hodges, Alderman Hyndman, and Messrs. Clouston, Pottinger, Davis, Weston, and Jenkins, engage in the formation of a company, for working the Talacre Coal and Iron property, and accordingly issue a prospectus, in which the facts of the property being possessed by them, in their own right, and about being ceded to the projected company at the sum of 110,000l., is carefully kept out of sight—the prospectus, in the absence of a deed, being the basis on which the company was formed. These gentlemen having then acquired the property in a manner, and at a price (which a short bill in equity would soon discover), determine amongst themselves on issuing the prospectus, with an estimate, framed by a Mr. Bagnall, and, by dint of newspaper paragraphs, public meetings, private management, and the credit attached to their station in society, succeeded in bringing the company under the notice of the public. The prospectus and estimate are both proved to be fallacious, but which may not have been their fault, and they may, indeed, shield themselves under the plea of ignorance and incapacity to form a judgment; but one thing is perfectly clear, they thought that 110,000l. was a fair sum to charge to their co-proprietors for their property—any mention of which, as we have said, was studiously avoided in the prospectus. Having issued a certain number of shares, and obtained money upon debentures, they held a meeting, and, in defiance of the financial affairs of the company, which, if fairly made up and submitted, would have shown the worst state bankrupt state of the concern, the chairman boldly avows that the company is in no flourishing condition, that the directors would be authorised in declaring a dividend. Now, here is a gross act of concealment and deception practised from first to last. We find the directors and the trustees acting for and on behalf of themselves and their co-proprietors, as purchasers of the property, to be one and the same, and the conviction at which we arrive is, that the transaction is bad in itself, and that it cannot be maintained in a court of equity. We believe, the circumstances attendant on the formation of the company—the fallacious representations put forward in the prospectus and estimates—together with the extravagant sum paid for the property, all notice or mention of which is concealed—would suffice to substantiate groundwork for a suit, but when in all this we add the fact, that the trustees of the company were the vendors of the property, and that the purchase-money was to be drawn from the funds of the company for its purchase, there can be but one opinion as to the course which would await the hearing of the cause, while many facts would, doubtless, come out in the inquiry.

Now proceed we on to the Number of the 14th November, when the following observations, with others, appeared:—

We regret exceedingly that the board of directors of the Talacre Coal and Iron Company should have issued, through their secretary, a report, which we could have, for the benefit of the shareholders, was correct in all its bearings, but which, judging from the past reports of this company—more especially the style in which the present is couched—carries with it its own concluding opinion, or, at least, affords no grounds on which a favourable opinion could be founded. Now, here is a gross act of concealment and deception practised from first to last. We find the directors and the trustees acting for and on behalf of themselves and their co-proprietors, as purchasers of the property, to be one and the same, and the conviction at which we arrive is, that the transaction is bad in itself, and that it cannot be maintained in a court of equity. We believe, the circumstances attendant on the formation of the company—the fallacious representations put forward in the prospectus and estimates—together with the extravagant sum paid for the property, all notice or mention of which is concealed—would suffice to substantiate groundwork for a suit, but when in all this we add the fact, that the trustees of the company were the vendors of the property, and that the purchase-money was to be drawn from the funds of the company for its purchase, there can be but one opinion as to the course which would await the hearing of the cause, while many facts would, doubtless, come out in the inquiry.

"I send you the following extract from a letter received this day from Mr. Robert Lewis, relative to the important discovery of a valuable seam of bituminous coal, about thirty-five yards from the surface of the earth, belonging to the Talacre Company; and what is a curious fact, in having they struck a vein (or ship), which it is supposed has laid buried there for many centuries. This discovery is made on the margin, and far from the Point of Air, North Wales."

"You will be pleased to hear we have not only touched coal, as I said I had long before at Porthmawr (North Wales), but the shipping part, but at the time of writing, I think, there are few people in coal. I intend to go on a small party for your inspection. I think there is no doubt but it will turn out to be the five yards seam, I sincerely congratulate you on the discovery, and think the shareholders ought to be thoroughly satisfied to come forward and give the directors all the support they require."

"I need hardly add that this important information will increase very much the value of this property. I am, your most obedient servant, W. Weston."

Again, on the 21st, Mr. Pottinger having addressed a letter, calling forth some remarks, we felt called upon to use the following language in reference to the connection of that gentleman with the company:—

The insincerity of the estimates—the fallacious statements put forward in the prospectus—the purchase by the directors, or parties of them, amongst the shareholders, and of which he cannot avoid himself, if he signed the deed—the imposition attempted to be practised on the shareholders at the meeting held in July last—the silence of his coadjutors on the numerous charges preferred through our columns—the acknowledged concealment of some parties, and the emphasis thrown on others—all combine to render it imperative on him to come forward and clear himself, however necessary it may be, that in so doing he may implicate others.

On the 28th we addressed the chairman and directors in the following terms:—"We again challenge Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, with the two aldermen of Dublin (Messrs. William Hodges and J. Elliot Hyndman), Mr. Deputy Weston, and the whole batch of directors, to come forward and repudiate the charges we have made against them, or, in the absence of which, their silence can only be construed as an admission of the truth of our remarks."

The proposed plan would be as follows:—

(Share 1) In the plan holds five shares—has paid the 10th, 17th, and 24th calls—
together £34. per share—75d.

(Share 2) holds five shares—has paid none of these calls—but has 75d. ready to
purchase new shares.

(Share 3) holds five shares—is not disposed to pay anything, but wishes to retain
an interest.

(Share 4) holds five shares—wishes to resign them, and to retire, to avoid further
responsibility.

reserves for his 75d. these new shares, value 25d. each, retaining his old shares.
reserves for his 75d. five new shares, value 25d. each, cancelling his old shares.

reserves for his five shares one new share, value 25d.

resigns his five shares, and is absolved from all responsibilities of his partnership.

So that, as all the new shares are to be paid off with 5 per cent. interest,
before the old shares are to receive anything, B, before A can leave
him by these latter, will receive back his 15d. per share, with the 10d.
and by A (which, in fact, is the price he reserves for his old shares). C will
a old shares at 5d. each (3d. for 25d.), and D retires as already stated.

In point of fact, however, this re-payment never would take place, the
company being waded to pay the debts of the company, and the effect of

the operation would be to give to the defaulter a bonus over the proprietor who has paid his calls of 10s. on every share—or five shares in place of three; so that, as it appears to me, this is neither more nor less than a plan to enable the defaulter to back out of the concern, leaving their brother shareholders to pay up their arrears, and assume all the debts and engagements of the company. Will you give your attention to the accompanying view of the proposed basis, and give it a place in your Journal.

London, Sept. 23.

A. SHARROLD.

[We leave to Major Richardson, with whom originated the "basis of arrangement," to reply to "A Shareholder," while, we doubt not, the subject will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting on the 25th inst.]

FOREIGN SULPHUR AND HOME PRODUCT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I cannot but admire your remarks, in a note appended to the letter of a correspondent, signing himself "A Constant Reader," which appears in the Journal of the 11th inst., soliciting you again to agitate the question of an import duty on foreign sulphur, your observations are so just, and evince so thorough a knowledge of the parties most deeply interested. I wish they would take a lesson from the landlords and farmers of the United Kingdom, how they unite and contend for their vested rights, as they term it. I do trust that the parties interested in that description of mineral property will see the necessity of exerting themselves, and that you will not be left again to fight the battle for them single-handed. As to the consumers, it appears to be a matter of indifference to them whether they use sulphur or pyrites—simply a question of pounds, shillings, and pence, which they can get the cheapest; they, no doubt, would oppose an increase of duty, as tending to raise the price both of sulphur and pyrites. But I would ask them—Would it not be better to encourage the extensive working of the minerals of the United Kingdom, so as to ensure an adequate supply of sulphur ores, at a steady and fair price, than to be subjected to the extreme variations of price continually occurring in sulphur? It is gratifying to see such a large return of shipments from Wicklow for the past seven months; but is it at all likely that a corresponding consumption will continue when the price of sulphur falls to 5s. per ton? I should say not. The workings will be then by degrees abandoned, of which speculators in sulphur will not be slow in availing themselves, when the consumers, to their amazement, will find the price of sulphur most unaccountably jump up, nearly all at once, to 15s. per ton. The mines will be then set to work again, when, by the time the market is in a fair way of being fully supplied, the price of sulphur will again drop to 5s.

I notice in the last Journal the letter of a correspondent from Swansea, signed "A Chemist," who proposes to manufacture sulphur from pyrites. I cannot see the necessity of making sulphur, since the chief consumption is for making sulphuric acid, which can be made as well direct from the ores as from sulphur, or, in fact, better. All arguments as to price must equally affect both. Perhaps your correspondent has something further in view. I notice, by your calculation, that the present cost of pyrites is equivalent to sulphur at 5s. 6s., but I am quite certain that the consumers would give a higher relative price for sulphur than pyrites, notwithstanding the chemists say there is an advantage in using the latter. It is evident the nominal per centage is not realised in the produce. That chemists, in general, are a set of humbugs, is the humble opinion of

Your's faithfully,

MERCATOR.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

[The letter of our correspondent is deserving of attention—some remarks in another place, with the copy of a memorial, or letter, forwarded to Government, will show that we are not idle. We regret, however, to say that we have received no assistance. Were we advocates for the introduction of foreign sulphur there need be no fear but that we should obtain ample foreign aid, but, as we merely wish to protect our home mines, we are left to work our way alone. Such sluggishness and apathy on the part of those interested is enough to create disgust, and to discourage any exertions calculated to be beneficial to them, were there not an incentive of a higher character than pecuniary gain or selfish consideration.]

DURHAM COUNTY COAL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip—"and one word more will, I hope, place the discussion on such a footing that it will defy even your ingenuity to distort it any further, for, in spite of your disclaimer, it is your ingenuity that has perplexed the matter. You have had so much roguery to unmask, that you have evidently acquired a microscopic acuteness of intellect, which leads you to suspect fraud where none is intended. You ask, if Mr. Gibson had been at the meeting, could he have refuted certain facts upon which the motion for his removal was grounded? The facts, Sir, were, that he was a shareholder in, and fitter to, the Northern Coal Mining Company—facts, he had no wish to deny; but upon these facts—harmless as they were—the shareholders, it seems, had raised a superstructure of suspicions which were as logically connected as the Goodwin Sands and Tenterden steeple. Had Mr. Gibson been at the meeting he might have dissipated the shareholders' minds of these suspicions, if, indeed, they were accessible to reason.

Mr. Gibson has shares in the Durham Company of the nominal value of about 20,000l., paid for in hard cash. Is it, then, likely that he would oppose an equitable adjustment of the company's claims, when so large a portion of what would be recovered must become his own? Other shareholders may bluster, but he has a greater pecuniary interest in the settlement of this question than any individual amongst them. The party who are to be prosecuted are powerless to harm him; and one would not judge that they can do him any good. Why, then, should he screen them? His purse and his reputation alike demand of him to follow a straightforward course. But for the simple reason that he is most interested he may be most cautious—those who have little to lose may follow reckless courses—those who have something at stake adopt moderate counsels.

And now one word for the directors, who, it seems, have taken umbrage at your remarks. They did not wish Mr. Gibson to resign, or to be removed, for the reason assigned by Mr. Andrews—"that it was not for the interests of the company that he should be out of the direction," and, as he further states, what every impartial person must allow is reasonable and just, that "the directors, from their official position, are better enabled than the shareholders in general to arrive at a sound opinion," and as they "individually opposed the contemplated motion," we arrive inevitably at this conclusion, that they who had the best means of knowledge were satisfied of the emptiness of the charges or suspicions against Mr. Gibson, otherwise it would not have been for the interests of the company that he should be in the direction. You will say, the shareholders overruled their decision—he it is; then one of three things happened—either the shareholders were better informed than the directors, or the directors, aware of something which ought to disqualify Mr. Gibson from holding office, connived at it, and sought to mislead the shareholders, or the shareholders committed an error in accepting Mr. Gibson's resignation. I need not say which of these contingencies, in my humble opinion, occurred—that the shareholders were better informed than the directors I do not believe—still less do I believe that the directors were parties to a fraud, but that the shareholders acted under an erroneous impression I do abundantly believe.

This, Sir, is the case for the defendant, and here I might leave it, but, at the risk of being charged with repetition, I will say one word in reply to your other queries. You ask—"Was not Mr. Gibson intimately connected with the companies as fitter?"—He was fitter to the Northern Company, not to the other; his duties, however, as fitter, gave him no insight into contracts; and in reply to your other inquiry—"Was he not aware of all that was going on?"—It might be sufficient at once to assert, that he was not, and to challenge you to the proof; but let me ask you, as a reasonable man, was he likely, holding 20,000l. of stock in the Durham Company, to acquiesce in any fraud upon it? or, supposing him to do so, would he not be "too far north" to retain a property which had been thus secretly depreciated? If, in the original sale of the five-quarter seam, any fraud was practised, Mr. Gibson was one of the parties principally aggrieved, and that any one is dissatisfied with the terms on which he purchased I have yet to learn—the Northern Company would be the plaintiff in this case and not the Durham Company.

I am no blind advocate, I took up the question, knowing something of its merits, and aware that I have had no communication with Mr. Gibson as to the defrauding of him, which I have volunteered, and for which I alone am responsible. I dare say he will think that I have taken for too much pains to combat these shadows, which, vague and indefinite

leave nothing to grapple with, and deceive those only who are uninformed or who are blinded by prejudice. My client would say—

"I am armed so strong in honesty,
That they pass by me as the idle wind,
Which I respect not."

To yourself, Sir, I tender my thanks for your courtesy in admitting my letters, and for your assistance to the company, and, if your desire to unmask fraud had not unwittingly led you to confound the innocent with the guilty, I should not have troubled you. I now make my bow as

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES SMITHSON.

Durham-place, Sept. 22.

[Well! most worthy advocates, of an equally worthy client, so you have us "on the hip," and we can well imagine, that, at the moment of writing, you were half disposed to give the three "hips" and barrow, so well satisfied were you with your reply, being "armed so strong in honesty." Now, we should have liked that our correspondent would have taken our advice, with all our "ingenuity," in the light in which we wished them alone to be considered—that is to say, without distortion, while we think they required not "a microscopic acuteness of intellect" to understand them. We stated that the reason assigned by Mr. Gibson for his resignation was not the same on which the Rev. Mr. Dixon founded his motion; this our correspondent passes unnoticed, merely confining himself to one point—that of Mr. Gibson being the shareholder, and fitter to the Northern Coal Mining Company. Mr. Smithson tells us that his friend Mr. Gibson has shares in the Durham Company of the nominal value of about 20,000l., which we presume means 400 shares, the value of which may be taken at 5000l. to 4000l. Even this, we admit, is an investment of sufficient amount to induce that gentleman to look about him, but it does not meet the question submitted by us, as to the comparative interest possessed by Mr. Gibson in the Durham County Coal Company, the Northern Coal Mining Company, and the "five-quarter seam"—this still remains unexplained. Of the acts of the directors and shareholders our opinion is already expressed; our correspondent may be right, and we may be wrong, more especially as we possess not the means of access to that "collateral information" on which his conclusions are based. We can only say for ourselves, that no reasons were assigned by the directors, who confined themselves merely to the promulgation of their opinion, that they thought it "not for the interests of the company that he should be out of the direction." What were the grounds on which they based their opinion, and what did they say on the converse side of the question? Nothing! The special pleading of Mr. Smithson, as to the acquisition by Mr. Gibson of the five-quarter seam, which he says was obtained from the Northern Coal Mining Company, and not the Durham County Coal Company, is amusing; it affords evidence, at least, that "ingenuity to distort" is not confined to the metropolis. We are obliged to our correspondent for his endeavours to enlighten us, and we beg to assure him that we treat not his letters "as the idle wind," which we "respect not," but, with all good feeling, insert his communications, and have only to express our wish that they were better calculated to effect his object.]

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON MINE SURVEYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—It was with great pleasure that I read Mr. John Budge's proposition to insert practical questions on mine surveying in the Journal, but was myself, as well as some others in this neighbourhood, debarred from attempting any answer to his first question, from our not understanding the local technicalities and slang phrases he made use of. I waited to see if this week's Journal would throw any light on the subject, but must confess I am farther into the darkness. I am certain that Mr. Budge needs only to be informed of this difficulty to those unacquainted with his mining phrases, and he will remedy it, and express his meaning in the common mathematical terms, known to all who study that department of science. The terms I allude to are—1. "Underlay."—Does this mean the angle formed by the mentioned line and a horizontal line, or a vertical one? 2. "Pitch."—What does this mean? 3. "Wine."—What is that? and what is "the foot of a wine"? 4. There is still some mystery to me about the right-handed and left-handed dials, because, if a dial is graduated sun-ways about and another the contrary way, they are certainly entitled to the above appellations; but that is not sufficient to inform the reader of the degree of bearing meant, and why not at once state the bearings, without any further bother.

It may be stupidity in me, but I cannot see how I am to come at the bearing by being told it is a right-handed dial, when I may at pleasure put either 360 or 180 next my eye, and in some dials (according to the construction of the lights) you are required to put sometimes one, sometimes the other. If the surveyor cannot read bearings from the degrees marked on his dial, let him state simply the degrees next his eye and that at his right-hand. It is only from a desire to understand the communications on this subject that I wish the questions stated in plain general terms and mathematical language, and that also any one who knows nothing of the mining phraseology of other districts than their own may have an opportunity of communicating with you. It would also be of advantage if the question asked were to be answered in a fortnight, instead of a week, as it is not always convenient for those busily employed to sit down to a solution and get it ready for that week. With the best wishes for the success of Mr. Budge's useful proposal.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. K.

Staffordshire Potteries, Sept. 21.

[We are obliged to our correspondent for directing our attention, and that of our correspondent, Mr. Budge, to those points which to him are incomprehensible; as also for the suggestion of the solution to the queries being given after an interval of a fortnight. It will necessarily follow that parties writing from any particular locality will adopt those phrases most familiar to themselves, hence the use of the words on which our correspondent requires explanation. The term "underlay" applies to the declination of the lode or vein; "a pitch" is a bargain taken on "tribute"—and here it becomes necessary to explain to our correspondent what is "tribute"—it is a certain per centage, or so many shillings in the pound, allowed to the miner on the ore obtained. Again, "a wine" is an underground shaft, or communication between one level and another. We say thus much, but leave Mr. Budge to answer the other points to which our correspondent's letter refers.]

IRON AND COAL IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Americans obtain their best iron from England, although they get common iron from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and the New York States. Coal, which is obtained from New Jersey, Transylvania, and (the bituminous) from Virginia, is much reduced in price. At New York, the market which regulates the prices of the United States, the duty on coal is six cents, that is, about 3d. per bushel; Liverpool coal is from 11. 12s. to 11. 13s.; Newcastle from 11. 8s. to 11. 10s.; Sydney and Pictou (or Canadian) is the same price; Scotch coal, 11. 4s.; Virginia coal, 11. 10s. to 11. 12s. per chaldron. Anthracite coal costs 11. 8s. to 11. 10s., and is supplied from the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania. Virginia coal is bituminous coal, as also the Pittsburgh coal. The price to the manufacturers depends upon the facility of transport. The expense of transport from New York to the interior places, where manufactures are conducted, will average from 5 to 10 per cent., in addition to the charges in New York. In the seaport towns the European coal comes into competition very successfully with the native coal, especially the Virginia coal. Their raw material for machinery is much higher than in England; their iron is ill adapted for it; but it is fast improving. Their steel they import. Little or no machinery is now sent to America from this country, except such as goes for models, and the definite articles (as spinning), in which the English so much excel.

ENTERPRISE IN SURVEYING.—At the Spital Tongue Colliery, Newcastle, a rather novel undertaking is at present being carried out, the forming of a tunnel, of two miles in length, for the transit of coals from the colliery, Newcastle, to the river Tyne, near the Glasshouse-bridge, Tyne-street. It is called the Victoria Tunnel, and was commenced about two years ago by the present proprietors of the colliery (Messrs. Porter and Latimer), and has already so far advanced as to be within a quarter of a mile from the terminus, at the bottom of Tyne-street; and the whole, it is expected, will be completed by the beginning of next year. It is arched with brick and masonry at the top and bottom, on the same principle as the Thames Tunnel; its dimensions are 6 feet 3 inches by 7 feet; and it is a remarkable circumstance that the whole of the strata worked has been composed of nothing but solid clay, neither rock nor any other impediment presenting itself up to the present time. The tunnel commences at the surface, and its greatest depth is eighty-five feet; its course is south-east, running under the Moor, and terminating at St. Thomas's Chapel, Berne-bridge, and so on until it reaches the river, where coal spouts are intended to be erected, for the loading of vessels. From the high level of the Moor, the line is an easy incline, down which the laden waggons will run, and the empty ones will be drawn up by a stationary engine. The undertaking is under the direction of Mr. Gillings (engineer) and Mr. Cherry (miner).

THE ARTESIAN WELL OF GRENOBLE.

Most of our readers know that an Artesian well—so called from being first formed in the province of Artois—is one where the water is procured in low and arid situations, by boring into the earth until strata are passed which have water beneath them, and where the liquid, being derived from heights, springs through the strata to the surface, from the pressure behind. At Grenoble, in the vicinity of the French capital, it was considered advisable some years ago to endeavour to procure good water by means of an Artesian well. M. Molot de Epigny was the engineer to whom the task was entrusted. On the 31st of December, 1836, the bore had been carried, after immense labour, to the depth of 383 metres (a metre is 3 ft. and 2-10ths English). The soil was a clay, very hard and compact. In the month of June, 1839, the bore had reached the depth of 466 metres, and the soil was still a bed of clay, though a variety of strata had been previously passed. M. Molot kept a regular journal of observations, relative to the soils and strata penetrated, and the temperature at different depths. This record will be valuable when published. At length, after a task of 7 years 1 month 26 days duration, M. Molot was rewarded by a degree of success proportioned to the time and trouble expended. Water was not only found, but found under such circumstances, and in such quantities, as will cause the well to be one of the most useful works as well as one of the greatest marvels of artesian ingenuity in France. The fluid burst out in a perfect torrent, rising to the surface of the bore to the amount of nearly three cubic metres in a minute, or 180 metres in an hour, and 4320 metres in the twenty-four hours. Such is the force with which it flows up the shaft, that it mounts more than thirty-two English feet above the surface of the ground. M. Hemery, director of roads and bridges, has calculated that the force of ascension of the water, at the bottom of the shaft, exceeds, by fifty times, the force with which water rises in a vacuumed tube of thirty-three feet. The orifice of the well is fifty-five centimetres (about 1 ft. 8 in.) in diameter, and at the bottom it is eighteen centimetres in diameter. The shaft is in all 547 metres (or 1630 French feet) in depth, and the sides are strongly pisted with iron to a depth of 539 metres. The dome of the Invalids, which has an elevation of 360 feet above the ground, is thus only about a fifth of the perpendicular measurement of the Artesian well of Grenoble.

Three times, during the operations, did the shaft give way, but the indefatigable engineer was not daunted, and at last he has had his reward. The water, which the well pours forth incessantly, has converted one of the neighbouring streets into a river, but the workmen are at present employed in forming a channel for its proper conveyance from the spot. As might be expected, the fluid was at first mixed with sand and earth, and continued to be so for some time. It is perfectly sweet, however, and has no odour of a disagreeable kind, or any other deteriorating qualities. It is of such a temperature, that there is an obvious smoke arising from it when it reaches the surface. This is a feature not likely to continue, and indeed easily removable before use. The whole cost of this great work of art to the city of Paris is said to have been 1,500,000 francs. The perseverance in this labour for such a period of deferred success, is to be ascribed to the confidence resulting from modern geological discoveries; and the value of these is most splendidly shown by the success attained. By an ingenious contrivance, M. Molot has been able to raise large quantities of sand from the bottom of the well; thus clearing the water more rapidly, and also adding very considerably to its force and volume. This removal of the sand has been attended with curious consequences in more respects than one. After ceasing, in a great measure, to throw up sand, the well has begun to throw up shells and petrifications of various kinds, the debris of a former world. The success of the operations of Grenoble has already induced engineers to make similar attempts in other quarters. One is begun on a large scale at Vienna.

BITUMINOUS SHALE.—A new branch of industry seems likely to originate itself in Belgium. The different produce extracted from bituminous shale, by means of the works established about ten months since on the banks of the canal, near Lachen, merits the attention of consumers, especially the extracts of oil and charcoal. This last production, of which extensive application has been already made in the sugar-refineries, and particularly in that of M. de Vandenbergh de Binkum, at Tirlemont, may acquire great importance at a moment when the depreciation of sugar cannot be balanced but by a diminution of price upon the original materials of manufacture. A reduction of 30 per cent. on the price of charcoal, fit for refining, would offer an important advantage, and it is to be hoped that the experiment may prevail over the prejudices of those, who, from habit, stop short on the road of improvement. The works of M. de Binkum are open to all manufacturers, who wish to assure themselves, by personal inspection, of the advantages that the employment of this kind of charcoal offers. The shale charcoal possesses, moreover, a disinfecting power, which acts instantaneously on all the animal matters, even the most fetid, and transforms them into a powerful manure. These two applications of this preparation alone would suffice to assign an important place to this new branch of industry.—*Le Fluide*.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 21.

INSOLVENTS.

Sept. 21.—Robert Oliver, Jeweller, cabinet maker.
John and James Nield, Distillers, Cheekire, cotton spinners.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

John William Bevil, Chaffinham, general agent.

BANKRUPT.

W. Hitchcock, Regent-street, Bonded, [Jones, Bland, Lane, Temple, R. J. and J. Potter, Manchester, cotton spinners, [Mannings and Co. Middle R. and A. F. Mackay, Liverpool, A. F. Mackay and Co. Glasgow, and H. J. and D. Mackay, St. John's, New Brunswick, merchants, [Shanks & Co. Bedford-row, R. Kay, Whitechapel, Yorkshire, grocer, [Whitworth and Co. Gray's Inn-square, R. North, am., Knapley, Suffolk, ironmonger, [Clarke and Medford, Lincoln's Inn-fields, J. M. Spurling, Holborn, Essex, carpenter, [White and Co. Colinghe Hill, J. R. Butler, Whitehall, Staffordshire, saddlery, [Woolman & Co. Bedford-row, W. Drickwater, Bedford, Lancashire, woollen coat manufacturer, [Johnson, Sun, and Westcott, Temple, W. Bonnell, Nottingham, draper, [Graham, Castle-street, Hudders.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 14, J. Cadbury, New Bond-street, chocolate-makers—G. Woodcock, Brownhills, Gray's Inn-square, and Douglas-street, builders—J. Beaumont, Dover, plumber—J. Pett, Hamstead, carpenter—E. Purvis, Stanhope-street, Glass mark, builder—J. W. J. Duckham, Little Love-lane, Wood-street, Glass mark, builder—J. Mallett, Wardour-street, Sells, printer—J. W. Wooten, Holborn-street, Carpenters, tailor—G. Sewell, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Staffordshire, carriage-makers—J. J. Murrell, Bar-borough, Yorkshire, victualler—Feb. 21, T. Jones, Oxford, chemist—Oct. 14, J. Henry, Bedford, linen-draper—J. G. Baldwin, Chesham, Chesham, the hire, bookseller—W. D. Bright, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Joiner—Y. Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine and merchandise—Jan. 5, W. Jennings, Glasgow, Bookseller, milliner—Oct. 14, W. B. Price and J. Edwards, Gloucester, Stationery, booksellers—J. Huddington, Monkwearmouth, Durham, boat builder.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before Oct. 12:

J. Edwards, Bristol and Newport, iron work—J. G. Court, Gloucestershire and Oxford, Somersetshire, dealer in cattle—E. G. G. Almond, Yorkshire, heavy manufacturer—W. Fawcett, Chelsea, common brewer—T. Jordan, Waterbury, leather—W. Northern, Egham, Surrey, builder—J. F. Mearns, Kingston-upon-Hull, manufacturer—E. Knight, Southampton, optician.

Friday, September 24.

BANKRUPT.

J. Hamilton, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, plumber, [Harrison and Deane, Hart-street, Birmingham, [Graham-street, T. Garsland, Fetter-lane, City, Wholesale furrier, [Wood and Ellis, Oxford-street, T. Garsland, Fetter-lane, City, Wholesale furrier, [Wood and Ellis, Oxford-street, J. Haddad, Manchester, horse dealer, [Mannings and Co. Middle R. and A. F. Mackay, Liverpool, A. F. Mackay and Co. Glasgow, and H. J. and D. Mackay, St. John's, New Brunswick, merchants, [Shanks & Co. Bedford-row, R. Kay, Whitechapel, Yorkshire, grocer, [Whitworth and Co. Gray's Inn-square, R. North, am., Knapley, Suffolk, ironmonger, [Clarke and Medford, Lincoln's Inn-fields, J. M. Spurling, Holborn, Essex, carpenter, [White and Co. Colinghe Hill, J. R. Butler, Whitehall, Staffordshire, saddlery, [Woolman & Co. Bedford-row, W. Drickwater, Bedford, Lancashire, woollen coat manufacturer, [Johnson, Sun, and Westcott, Temple, W. Bonnell, Nottingham, draper, [Graham, Castle-street, Hudders.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1841.

Observed at Greenwich, from 1840 to 1841.

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CURRENT PRICES OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN RUMS.	
Caneida Money, 80 1/2	Dutch, 2s per Cent., 81 1/2
Ditto Account, 80 1/2	Ditto, 5 per Cent., 102 1/2
New 2s per Cent., 80 1/2	Portuguese, 5 per Cent., 80
Exchangeer Bills, 15 1/2 pms.	Russian, 5 per Cent., 112 1/2
Belgian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 102 1/2	Spanish, Active, 5 per Cent., 21 1/2
Brazil, 5 per Cent., 67 1/2	Colombian, 6 per Cent., 20 1/2
Danish, 5 per Cent., 80 1/2	Mexican, 5 per Cent., 20 1/2

[illegible]

Sampled September 1, and sold on the 23d.

Total 1995 427,731 18 6

Copper ores for sale October 6.—Cobre 80, ditto 79, ditto 78, ditto 77, ditto 63, ditto 124, ditto 109, ditto 62, ditto 30, ditto 79, ditto 57, ditto 40—Knockmahon 8, ditto 179, ditto 104, ditto 80, ditto 61, ditto 77—Chili 100, ditto 94, ditto 61, ditto 19, ditto 86—Santiago 100, ditto 57, ditto 30—Allibies 100, ditto 63, ditto 24—Lackamore 30—Chili 21—Llwyndu 70—Leghorn 13.—Total, 2539 tons.

Sampled Sept. 8. and Sold at Pearce's Hotel. Town. Sept. 23.

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Haywards	1000	7901	3	0	Holmbush	212	1003	11	0
Jewel	829	3009	9	0	Wh. Maiden	80	354	9	0
Key	410	3109	19	0	Wh. Trewarman	47	310	13	0
Grey Connals	319	3306	12	0	Wh. Daniel	19	100	14	0
Thoburn	337	1379	7	0	Treawth's Ore	16	43	0	0

[illegible]

Topper ones for sale on Thursday next, at Pearce's Hotel, Tucson.—Mines and
 veins.—Cousins Mines, 1,000; United Mines, 360; Hallsborough, 4-0; Fursey
 mine, 200; Trousdale, 381; Pretout, 257; Whool Elden, 124; Unity Wood, 107;
 at Wheel Charlotte, 141; Trevelick Cousins, 113; West Whool Jewell, 90; Caroline,
 Whool Thistle, 41.—Total, 2,731 tons.

By Ticket, on the 21st of September, at Tenne.

Miles.	Tons.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Adrian	122	42 2 6.	5124 19 04	Bullitt and Co.
ditto	122	42 2 6.	5124 10 00	Williams and Co.
ditto	14	41 2 6.	573 13 00	ditto.
ditto	41	41 10 0.	1686 0 0	Bullitt and Co.
ditto	41	44 0 0.	1807 0 0	ditto.
ditto	41	43 12 6.	1748 4 0	Williams and Co.
ditto	70	38 10 0.	2673 10 0	ditto.
ditto	41	37 2 6.	1536 10 10	Bullitt and Co.
ditto	41	40 12 0.	1667 19 0	ditto.
ditto	41	40 12 0.	1667 19 0	Williams and Co.
ditto	71	38 3 0.	2743 12 0	Bullitt and Co.
ditto	41	43 13 0.	1751 12 0	ditto.
ditto	71	38 3 0.	2743 12 0	ditto.
ditto	0	40 3 0.	0 0 0	Williams and Co.
ditto	31	43 3 0.	1343 12 0	L. C. & W. Bullitt.
ditto	41	43 3 0.	1751 12 0	ditto.
ditto	41	37 2 6.	1686 0 0	Williams and Co.

Total tons, 1042.—Total sale amt., \$4980 2 0.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24, 1941

	d.	s.	d.		d.	s.	d.
Iron, Eng.—Bar ton	0 0 0	7 0	0	Copper—Foreign.... (dy. 37s.)	—	—	—
Do. Cast. in Wales	6 5	0	0	Iron, Brit.—Blocks.....	dy. 3 10	0	0
Hoops..... ton	9 15	0	0	Bars..... do.	4 0	0	0
Sheets..... ton	10 15	0	0	Bars..... do.	0 0	0	10
Pig, No. 1..... ton	5 0	0	0	Straits..... do.	0 0	0	11
Do. in Wales.....	4 5	0	0	Tin Plates—i. c. (box).....	1 10	0	12
Foreign—Sweden, em. & do. ton	12 5	0	0	i. c. do. (box).....	1 15	0	12
Russian canon.....	14 0	0	0	(Others in proportion.)			
Duty 2m. p. s. i. c. ton	15 0	0	0	Lead, Brit.—Pig.....	ton 20	0	0
C. S. W. do. ton	18 0	0	0	Sheet..... ton	21	0	0
Brass, Eng. Blistered, 25 0 0 to 45 0 0				Sheet..... ton	22	0	0
Shear do. do. 45 0 0 to 55 0 0				Red..... ton	21	0	0
Cast do. do. 45 0 0 to 54 0 0				White (dy.)..... ton	24	0	0
Foreign—Sweden in bags & do. ton	10 0	0	0	Do. (gd. in oil)..... ton	26 0	0	0
Duty 20 Do. Foreign do. do. ton	19 0	0	0	Foreign—Spain. (dy. 48s.).....	28 5	0	0
per cent. Milan..... do. ton	0 0	0	0	Spain—For..... do.	0 0	0	15
Copper, Brit.—Cakes..... ton	94 0	0	0	For..... do.	0 0	0	15
Tin..... do.	95 0	0	0	English Sheds.....	41 0	0	0
Sheets..... lb.	0 8 1 1 4			Quakers' Spindle do. 3s.	0 3 1 1		

EXPORTATION OF GOLD AND SILVER.—By the official return published by the Customs, the export of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign and colonial ports, for the week ending Thursday, the 16th inst., was as under:—

Silver coin to Rotterdam.....	41,000 ounces.
" Hamburg.....	50,000 "
Silver bars to Hamburg	13,450 "

—An account of the exportation of the precious metals from the United States, for

The following periods:-		Silver.	Gold.
24th Sept. to 30th Oct.	.....	1,389,941	92,819
November	.....	1,580,283	97,437
December	.....	721,621	38,712
January	.....	366,858	19,284
February	.....	452,630	18,299
March	.....	127,113	7,035
April	.....	86,688	22,091
May	.....	316,620	17,650
June	.....	316,191	66,201
July	.....	296,326	28,636
August	.....	442,142	4,777
		7,555,555	242,972

The stock of bullion is represented as being still sufficiently large to allow of continued exportation for some time longer without the anticipation of inconvenience.

Foreign Gold in Bars, per oz. £3 17 9 | New Dollars,..... per oz. £3 4 10

..	..	Portugal pieces	.. 3 17 5	Silver in Bars (standard) 9 5
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of coals per ton at the close of the year.

Hartley 17 - Chester 15 15 - Dean's Primrose 15 - East Wyllam 15 - Holwell 15
 Main 1/ - Old Tanfield 15 - Original Windsor Postop 15 - Postop Windsor 15 2 -
 Tanfield Moor But's 16 - West Hartley 17 4 - Wylam 16 4 - Wall's End Cinnel 16
 - Heaton 15 3 - Hedley 18 - Hilda 17 4 - Killingworth 18 - Newmarsh 17 6 - Be-
 rensworth 16 6 - South Killingworth 15 6 - Braddy's Hutton 20 - Belmont 19
 - Haswell 20 - Hutton 20 - Lambton 20 - Russell's Hutton 19 9 - Stewart's 20 2 -
 Whitwell 18 6 - Caradoc 20 - Hartlepool 20 3 - Adelaide 19 3 - West Hutton 18
 - Hartley 17 - Ships arrived, 67.

WEDNESDAY, -Adm's Main 15-Budd's West Hartley 17-Bell Robinson's 14
-Carr's 17-Chester Main 15 3-East Wylam 13-Ravenworth West Hartley 16
-Tanfield Moor 20-Tynwily 15 6-West Hartley 17 4-West Wylam 16 3-Wall's
-David Brown's 16 6-Hedley 18-Hilda 17 6-Braddyll's Hetton 19 9-Haswell 19 9
-Hetton 19 9-Lambton 19 9-Pemberton 16 6-Stewart's 20 6-Sean 20-Harle-
pool 9-Seymour Toss 18-South Durham 18 6-West Hetton 14-Cowpen 14 6-
Hartley 17-Maxtree 20-Norton Main 14 6-Dunston 20-Whin, unrigged, 20.

FRIDAY.—East Wylam 15—Holywell Main 17—Old Tanfield 13—Ord's Redheugh 3
6—Original Windor's Postop 16 6—Wylam 16 3—Wall's End Gosforth 18 6
Heston 18 3—Hilda 17 6—Braddy's Hetton 19 9—Hetton 19 9—Lambton 19 9—
Belmont 18 9—East Hetton 18—Russell's Hetton 19 6—Stewart's 2—Tennant's
Hartlepool 10 3—Barrett 18—Evenwood 16 2—Seymour Trees 18 3—West Hetton 18.
ships arrived, 22.

PRICES OF DINING CHAIRS.

Shares.	BRITISH MINES.	Paid.	Price	Shares.	BRITISH MINES.	Paid.	Price
500	Anglesey	5	—	5,000	Trevellick	64	—
1,000	Blaenau Bridge	3	—	2,000	Trefort	16	—
500	British Iron	3	—	1,000	Trevastra	—	—
500	Blaenavon	45	—	10	Trevelaney and Barriar ..	—	—
120	Brewer	—	110	50	Trevelaney	—	1200
70	Beddick	—	130	120	Trevelthian	—	—
1,000	British Bros.	—	145	4,000	Union Mills	5	—
500	Copper Bottom	41	—	50	Wicklow Copper	—	—
5,000	Corwallian Lead Co.	14	—	3,645	West Wales Jewel	9	—
100	Corwall Great United ..	104	—	1,000	Wendal Julia	—	—

112 Charlestown.....	—	479	FOREIGN MINES.
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1,000	Dartmouth Consols.	5	2	3,900	Allen Mining Company	124	0
1,000	Darhams County Coal Co.	27	9	10,000	Argo Mexican Co.	100	0
1,000	Danescombe	—	2	2,575	Do Subscription	28	1
1,000	Danville	—	2	10,000	Blanco	10	0
1,000	Danville	30	11	10,000	Ditto Scrip.	10	2
300	East Mulberry Hills	24	1	10,000	Brazilian Imperial	20	4
236	East Pool	—	430	10,000	Bolivar	20	2
1,000	East Tretolt	—	2	10,000	Ditto Scrip.	10	2
1,000	Great W. W. Frouger	75	64	10,000	Cala Branca & Brazilian	67	74
1,000	Great West	10	10	10,000	Campana	10	0
1,000	Hibernian	124	34	12,000	Cobre Copper Company	40	574
1,000	Holmbush	14	40	9,500	Colombian Co. regis.	23	2
1,000	Isle of Sark (Guernsey)	11	23	10,000	Copiapu Mining Co.	131	9
1,000	Mining Co. of Ireland	7	154	20,000	General Mining Assn.	18	2
1,000	Pulbrook	—	4	8,251	McLean Company	18	3
1,000	Refractory Consols	4	1	17,500	Real de Monte, regis.	534	30
1,000	Rotterdam	—	2	14,552	Do. unregistered	—	2
1,000	Rossmore Consolidated	3	2	10,000	Ditto Loan Notes	130	160
1,000	Rhymney Iron	50	15	7,000	Royal Santa's Co.	19	182
100	Rosewell Hill	190	170	11,000	St. John's d'el Rey	145	23
1,000	South Yarrow	19	1	80,000	Black Ship, add. capital	8	3
1,000	South Yarrow	48	13	—	Do. New Scrip.	8	3
1,000	Freight Consols.	4	2	—	—	—	—
505	Tamar Consols.	3	2	—	—	—	—

RAILWAY STAKE LIST AND TRAFFIC RETURNS.

[illegible]BANK OF ENGLAND.—TRANSFER BOOKS.
1857. 0900

Bank Week	Thursday, Sept. 2, 1941.	Friday, Oct. 11, 1941.
3 per Cent. Redwood	Thursday	Thursday
5 per Cent. Redwood	Friday	Friday
3 per Cent. 1008	Tuesday	Tuesday
Long Annulities	Wednesday	Wednesday
Ann. for terms of 5 years	Thursday	Tuesday
Gen. South. Res. Association	Monday	Friday

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